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QUEEN'S COLLEGE JOURNAL

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QUEEN'S has celebrated her first jubilee. The highest digity of the State and the representative men of the country took part in the ceremonies, and graduates from near and far swelled the enthusiasm to the brim. The celebration marks an epoch in her history. It is an event which sees the close of a long struggle for existence, an existence endangered by inadequate endowment, by internal dissension, and by absorption threatened from without, and which also sees Queen's emerging from the struggle with strength, her friends truer and more numerous than ever before, harmony and concord existing on every hand, and her life effectually guarded from the chilling breath of penny. With such a history as the past fifty years show, with true friends who stood shoulder to shoulder in her support when her life was at its lowest ebb and her survival seemed almost hopeless, Queen's cannot stand still, but must go on to the realization of the bright and hopeful future which now opens up before her. Possessing the fundamental principle of organic life and growth—a governing body which, uninfluenced by party, or faction, or sect, looks only to the highest interests of the university and of the nation—with the best staff of professors in Canada and with the number of her students steadily increasing, she is becoming more and more a powerful factor in moulding Canadian life and thought. Though rocked at her birth by the Presbyterian Church, her doors from the first were thrown open to all classes and sects. Her aim was then, as it is now, to be a thoroughly national institution and to foster a spirit of loyalty to Canada. Though claiming the distinction of having taken the first step in many educational reforms, Queen's does not regard herself as a rival to other seats of learning, but to all sister institutions she holds out the hand of friendship and co-operation, recognizing that there is room for all, and that the highest interests of

Canada demand the combined efforts of all. Realizing that the university, as the repository of the highest thought and culture, is constantly sending forth influences which mould to a great extent national life and thought, and which react upon her own life, Queen's keeps constantly before her the aim implied in the inscription on her coat of arms—*Sapientia et Doctrina Stabilitas*.

The celebration was a success without spot or flaw, from the meeting of the students in Convocation Hall to hear Dr. Bell, on the afternoon of Sunday, December 15, to the cheers with which the banquet in the City Hall ended, a little before midnight on the 18th. The city lights were put out promptly, as usual, and some of the guests in consequence had to wander far and wide before finding their quarters, but this only served as an additional proof to them of Kingston's suitability as the home of a university. No one was abroad but themselves. Order reigned in Warsaw. But the next time those parties dine out in Kingston they will in all probability provide themselves with lanterns.

The most remarkable thing about the jubilee was its complete success, notwithstanding the short notice given that a celebration was intended. At a session of the University Council in November it was pointed out that the first public meeting to take practical steps to establish the University was held in St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, on the 18th of December, 1839. A committee was appointed to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the occasion. All that was contemplated was a thanksgiving service in St. Andrew's Church, should the new edifice be completed, or in some church like Sydenham Street Methodist, which the managers were kindly willing to place at the disposal of the authorities for the occasion. On considering the matter, the committee came to the conclusion that the day in question was the most fitting for celebrating the semi-centennial of the University. They had to choose between a variety of dates, any one of which had a certain appropriateness. On the 20th of July, 1839, the commission of Synod decided that there had been delays enough, and more than enough, and that a University must be established forthwith, open to all without restriction, to be designated the "Scottish Presbyterian College." On the 9th of October of the same year the commission met in Hamilton and took further steps, and in particular resolved to appeal to the Church and the community at large for subscriptions. Kingston was selected as the site of the institution. On the 5th of December the Moderator of the Synod issued the appeal. The first public meeting in response to it was the one in Kingston on the 18th December. In the

month of February following the charter was passed by the Legislature. It was disallowed *pro forma*, and on the 16th October, 1841, a royal charter was obtained, in which, by special permission, Her Majesty's title was given to the University; and in the course of the winter of 1841-2 classes were opened. The committee, having decided on the day for the jubilee, resolved to invite the City Council, through the Mayor, to co-operate in the celebration and so make it a golden wedding. The City Council promptly agreed, and to the joint committee's labors the grand success is due.

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The daily press in Kingston, Toronto, Montreal and other places gave admirable reports of the various meetings held on the occasion, and in connection with the event generous tributes have been freely paid to Queen's and the work she is doing, by the weekly papers and the representative organs of education. But it is felt that the principal speeches should be given *verbatim*, and the JOURNAL has therefore decided to issue a special number, that there may be a full and accurate report in permanent form. It is intended to present every subscriber to the jubilee fund with a copy. The authorities are not unmindful of what is due to the Benefactors, those men and women who are continuing the work so nobly begun in 1839, doing it, too, in the same unselfish spirit that animated the founders. A full list of the jubilee fund subscribers is printed for the first time in this number of the JOURNAL. Each benefactor will see now who are his *confreres*.

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The commemoration was not confined to fitting words. Fit deeds were not altogether wanting. While the *Te Deum* was being sung in Convocation Hall, the first sod was turned on the campus on the site of the "John Carruthers Science Hall," a building carefully planned by Professor Dunnis, that will hand down to posterity the name of one of Queen's truest friends. Dr. Goodwin and his assistants will find room in it for the various classes in Theoretical, Practical and Medical Chemistry and Toxicology, as well as for Mineralogy and Assaying. It is proposed to reserve the upper storey for the Alma Mater Society and the University and Royal College Y. M. C. A. The partitioning and furnishing of the rooms will cost probably \$500. The students and their friends will have little difficulty in raising that amount within the next year. They are fairly crowded out of their present quarters, just as Professor Goodwin is out of his. Committees should be formed to attend to this without delay, and donations will be accepted from the wise and willing hearted.

While the contractors were beginning work on the Carruthers Hall, the sound of the hammer could be heard on the skating and curling rinks hard by. In connection with these will be also a gymnasium, bowling alley and tennis court, and in the lease given to the joint-stock company by the trustees it is stipulated that tickets for students of Queen's are to cost not more than half the usual rates. These new buildings will prove a splendid substitute for the old gymnasium.

A few days before the celebration, news came of the

founding of a scholarship in connection with the Theological department of the University, which has not yet been announced to the public. Hugh Waddell, Esq., South Monaghan, has founded a scholarship of \$120 a year, in memory of his mother, to be competed for annually by the Divinity students. As the primary purpose for which Queen's was established, was to train a Canadian ministry, this came at the right time, as a fitting jubilee memorial.

* *

A word must be added in praise of our noble selves. The concert on Tuesday night was first-rate. The Meda dinner was all right so far as the boys were concerned, but the speeches from the old boys were too long and there were too many to each toast. One response is enough, if good; too much, if bad. The choir on Wednesday morning could not well have been better, and hearty thanks are due to the ladies who assisted. They took a low seat and were not asked "to come up higher," seeing that there was not an inch to spare on the platform. The arrangements for Convocation, so far as the students were concerned, were left by the Principal in the hands of the Alma Mater Society, and they were carried out to the admiration of all present. The interruptions from the gallery were always apt, and the way in which the Governor-General and Sir John in particular "caught on" showed that they appreciated them. Readiness, wit, fun, attic salt, the more of it the better; rowdiness, rudeness, mere noise, the less of it the better.

THE MEETING FIFTY YEARS AGO.

REPORT EXTRACTED FROM THE KINGSTON "CHRONICLE AND GAZETTE" OF DECEMBER 21, 1839.

On Wednesday evening last a meeting was held in St. Andrew's Church, Kingston, on the subject of the proposed college to be erected in this town in connection with the Synod of the Church of Scotland in Canada.

The Rev. John Machar was called to the chair and Mr. Roderick M. Rose acted as secretary.

The meeting, by the desire of the chairman, was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Gananoque.

After an explanation by the chairman of the objects of the meeting, the following resolutions were put severally by him and carried unanimously.

Moved by Major Logic, seconded by John A. MacDonald, Esq.,

Resolved, that this meeting deeply regret the limited means afforded the youth of this country of acquiring a liberal education, founded on religious principles, and more especially the total want of an institution for educating and preparing young men for the ministry in connection with the Church of Scotland.

Moved by Thomas Greer, Esq., and seconded by Rev. Mr. Gordon,

Resolved, that this meeting learn with great satisfaction the proposal by the Commission of Synod to erect a college in Kingston for the instruction of young men, with a view to the holy ministry in connection with the Church of Scotland, and the education of youth generally

in the various branches of literature and science, upon sound religious principles.

Moved by Mr. James Williamson, seconded by Francis A. Harper, Esq.,

Resolved, that this meeting pledge themselves by every means and exertions in their power to forward the views and intentions of Synod.

Moved by Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Joseph Bruce, Esq.,

Resolved, that a committee of six be appointed, with power to add to their number, to collect subscriptions from members of the congregation and others friendly to the proposed institution, and to exert themselves in such way as may best promote its successful completion.

Moved by J. A. Macdonald, Esq., seconded by Rev. Mr. Reid,

Resolved, that the committee consist of Messrs. F. A. Harper, A. Pringle, John Roy, Robert Matthews, Thomas Greer and R. M. Rose.

The meeting was addressed by the following gentlemen successively on the importance of the subject and the necessity of the college being immediately proceeded with: The Rev. Messrs. Gordon and Reid, Major Logle, Thomas Greer, James Williamson and Thomas Wilson, Esquires.

JOHN MACHAR,
Chairman.

R. M. ROSE,
Secretary.

It was moved by Thomas Greer, Esq., seconded by Mr. James Williamson, that the Rev. Mr. Machar do now leave the chair, and F. A. Harper, Esq., be called there-to; which being done, it was moved by J. A. Macdonald, Esq., seconded by J. Mowat, Esq., and carried unanimously, that the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Mr. Machar for his able conduct in the chair.

Moved by J. A. Macdonald, Esq., seconded by Thomas Greer, Esq., and carried unanimously, that the Rev. Mr. Machar be requested to furnish a copy of his opening address to the meeting for publication.

F. A. HARPER,
Chairman.

R. M. ROSE,
Secretary.

The chairman opened the meeting in a very able address and nearly to the following effect:

We are now met, my friends, to put our hand to a work in which we trust we may say without any approach to irreverence, that God hath put it into the hearts of our brethren and us to engage. The establishment of a University in which, while one of its most important objects will be the training up of ministers of the Gospel to supply the long-crying destitution of this land, there will be given to our youth the fullest access to the cultivation of all the branches of a literary and scientific education.

Universities, as you know, are establishments of no recent date. They have long existed among the noblest blessings of those lands from which we draw our descent. After the Reformation, it was one of the very earliest cares of those who had been instrumental in the introduction of that glorious era of light and liberty, to increase the number of universities in their several lands, and to give them all possible efficiency. Learning had, under God, been of the highest service to them in ac-

complishing their great work. It had enabled them to bring forth the truth of God from under the mass of corruptions under which it had long been buried, and they knew that it would ever be the handmaid of that truth, rendering it the most efficient service. They were anxious, therefore, to foster learning by every institution which appeared best fitted to cherish its growth, and in their anxiety for this they very early turned their attention both to the improvement of the Universities already existing and to the erection of new ones. In engaging in our present undertaking, then, we are following the footsteps of our most venerated fathers; and however much we may to our loss have departed from some of their good old ways, sure we are that could their spirits be present with us now they would not deem that we acted, in this work at least, in a manner unworthy of an ancestry of which we may sometimes vainly boast.

We do not enter upon this work, however, merely because of its being recommended to us by the authority of so venerable an example, but because of the great benefits which we are persuaded will, under the divine blessing, arise from it to this rising country, in which it is matter of universal lamentation that so little has hitherto been done in the cause of education. To give anything like a full enumeration of these benefits would lead us into a field too wide for expatiating upon at this time, and we therefore narrow our view to a few of the more important. The great spiritual destitution of this country is too well known to all here to require me to enlarge upon it. To supply this is one important object of our proposed institution; and the hope is fondly indulged that, with the blessing of God upon the means that will be put in operation for duly qualifying ministers of the Gospel to preach the Word of Life throughout all our borders, the day is not far off when the destitution, now so painfully felt wherever we turn our eyes, will be remedied, and this land which, spiritually, is now a howling wilderness converted into a pleasant garden. But important as the institution would be if it merely embraced this object, we look forward to other advantages to arise from it, the prospect of which should give it the strongest claims upon our support. Need I speak of its importance to the lawyer and to the physician? It is here that they will have an opportunity of making those acquirements and of forming those habits which will enable them to enter with the fullest advantage upon the study of their respective professions. Nor is it only to persons destined for the liberal professions that it will be important; it will open up important advantages to all, whatever is to be their after walk of life, who can avail themselves of them. Here our youth will have access given them to the vast and invaluable stores of ancient and modern learning. Here the mysteries of natural science will be unfolded, and an acquaintance with the useful arts obtained. Here the sources of a nation's wealth will be explained, and the mind directed to the right and sacred means of its development. Here what is good and beautiful in morals will be pointed out and recommended.

Here the taste will be improved by the study of its principles, and by familiarity with its best and purest models—with the works of those who have touched all kinds of writing and spread a charm over all.

Here the reasoning faculty will receive its right direction, and be taught equally how to investigate truth and to detect those subtle sophistries and specious fallacies by which her enemies industriously darken the loveliness of her countenance, and by which, alas! so many have been alienated from her society and have perished in the mazes of error.

Here all the intellectual powers, which are susceptible of such wonderful improvement, will be brought under that discipline which has been found most successful in developing their latent energies.

Here in a word, for we must not further enlarge on this topic, the mind will be taught that patient attention which will enable it to make its own the varied treasures of knowledge already accumulated, and which when this is done will fit it to hold on its adventurous path into regions of science untried and unexplored, thence to return, it may be richly laden with new products of whose existence it had not even ventured once to dream. And who knows but that here may arise some Watt giving to the world an invention no less important in its results than the steam engine? Who can tell but that here—even within the shades of that institution to the commencement of which we are this evening to put our hands—may be reared some poet who shall soar a holier and a higher flight in song than ever Milton reached, or some patient and devout disciples of physical science, to whose searching gaze it shall be given to penetrate secrets as profound as Newton or Bacon laid open—as the great principle of gravitation pervading the universe, or the great principle of induction, through whose application that of gravitation was arrived at.

The university which it is proposed to erect will belong to the Presbyterian Church, and its management be vested in trustees of that communion. This is a matter of necessity. It is obvious that the control of such an institution ought to be in the hands of some trustworthy and responsible body; and as the project has originated with Presbyterians, and as by Presbyterians it will, in all likelihood, be mainly sustained, it is as obvious that the control should be in that church. That it is to be a Presbyterian university we wish to be distinctly understood, but at the same time we wish it to be equally distinctly understood, and particularly by this meeting in which there may be present respected friends favorable to our object who belong to other churches, that it is not to be a Presbyterian university in the sense that the youth of other communions are to be excluded from its classes, or subjected, if they attend them, to the smallest interference with those forms of worship or systems of church government in which they have been brought up. Most especial care will be taken to avoid this; and that it can be easily avoided will be at once perceived on considering that within this college there are to be two distinct departments—that of education in general literature and science, and that of instruction in theology—the former of which may be passed through by the student without the smallest danger of having his opinions as to forms of church policy influenced, since this is a subject which it would be altogether going out of their way for the professors of that department ever once to touch upon. In the classes of theology which need not be at-

tended by any but Presbyterian students, and attendance on which will for all others be perfectly optional, and it will be discussed in its proper place and according to its relative importance, but in the classes of general science and literature it will never be introduced any more than particular systems of civil law, or particular theories in medical science. The only danger that could arise to students of other ecclesiastical communions of having their views influenced on the subject of church government would be from their having their powers fitted by diligent cultivation for the fullest and fairest investigation of such questions. And if after such investigation on this subject any change of views should take place, whether in students connected with Presbyterianism, or with any other system, who could regret it, since our rule is, "Try all things, and hold fast that which is good." Does any one, however attached to his particular church, wish for a mere blind and hereditary attachment to it—that is, for what would make a man a Mahometan at Mecca, and a Hindu in Hindostan? No, but for an attachment built upon the purest convictions of the understanding after patient and prayerful and comprehensive investigation.

Still it is not sought to be concealed that the education afforded in this institution, even in its literary and scientific classes, will be an education based on religious principles. While no attempt will ever be made in these classes to inculcate particular ecclesiastical forms, the instructors will, as opportunity occurs, direct the attention of their pupils to those great truths of the religion of the Saviour on which the leading Protestant churches are so remarkably agreed. They who manage the institution, with every wish to be liberal, cannot go the length of adopting a liberality implying their giving up this. If they did so, they feel that they would be sacrificing the dearest interests of the young—interests that should be precious to every Protestant of whatever church. He that increaseth knowledge without "the knowledge of the only true God and Jesus Christ whom he hath sent," only increaseth sorrow. Knowledge unlinked with true religion is like the waters of Marah before Moses cast the tree which the Lord had showed him into them. Its waters in themselves are waters of bitterness, and the tree of heavenly knowledge must be cast into them before they can be made sweet. The youthful student, therefore, of whatever church, will be exhorted to search the Scriptures—will be directed to God as a God in Christ—will have impressed upon his mind the paramount importance to him of that knowledge, brought out with such striking unity of views in the articles of all the Protestant churches, by which he may be made wise unto salvation, and without which our understanding of all mysteries and all knowledge would profit us nothing, but leave us only waters of bitterness to drink.

An appeal will this evening be made to you to lend your pecuniary aid, along with your brethren in both provinces, to erect this institution. Parchment subscription lists—parchment because to be laid up in the archives of the University as a memorial to after generations of the liberality of those that set it on foot—have been prepared and brought hither, for you to put down your names for what you are enabled to give, before the

close of the meeting. It is computed that to render it efficient, to endow a sufficient number of professorships, to erect buildings, to purchase a library and philosophical apparatus, £40,000 and upwards would be required. Considered in reference to our native resources in this young country, this is a large sum; but helped as we may confidently expect to be from Scotland, from the Synod of Ulster, and from our brethren in England, we doubt not it will be raised. We should not feel thus confident if we relied mainly on the munificent donations of the wealthy few, but our main reliance is not on these, though these are important, but on the smaller contributions of the less wealthy many. And here I would say, the smallest offering will be thankfully received and highly prized, and do not withhold what you may have to give because it is small. It may be very precious, notwithstanding, in the sight of Him who seeth not as man seeth, but who estimates liberality not according to the amount but according to the means out of which its offerings are brought. Remember the commendation bestowed upon the two mites cast into the treasury by the poor widow. "If there be first a willing mind, it is accepted according to that a man hath, and not according to that he hath not."

In our case, my friends, there are peculiar motives to our coming forward with our substance, as the Lord hath blessed us, in support of this institution. If the attempt now made shall be successful it will confer upon us, citizens of Kingston, what is regarded by the inhabitants of the towns in the old world, no mean distinction; it will make our town the seat of a University. The mere honor of this may deserve small regard, but not so surely, the consideration, that the means of a liberal education are to be brought to our very doors and placed within the reach of all our children. Advantages that must be purchased by other parents in these provinces at the sacrifice of much of their substance, and of parting for a considerable period with their children, at a time of life when children peculiarly need to be under a parent's eye; advantages that must be thus dearly purchased by others, are made yours without any such sacrifices. The education of your sons at the University will cost you scarcely any more than if they were attending our ordinary schools, while they will never be withdrawn from that roof under which it is the beneficent arrangement of God that, in ordinary circumstances, the tenderness of youth should be sheltered from that which might blast its opening sweetness, that roof under which it is ever found safest and happiest for the young and inexperienced to dwell. On these as well as other accounts, even those of your children who are of very tender age, should be encouraged to sacrifice a little of their pocket money—of what has been given them to be their own—as a donation towards the erection of this University. Theirs, very soon, is to be the advantage of it, and that they may have this in the fullest degree, means should be early used to interest them in it. One of the best ways of doing this is to get them to make on its behalf some such sacrifice as I have pointed out, since we know it to be common both to the old and to the young, that they take a dearer interest in that which has cost them trouble, or for which they have parted with what was valuable, and this

should be regarded as of the greatest importance, as in early youth a circumstance, very trivial in itself, often gives the most important determination to the future pursuits of the individual. The having sacrificed for the advancement of this University a little of that which was his own, may be the very circumstance that shall beget in the breast of some one of your children such an interest in the institution as shall never subside until, if he is spared, it shall stimulate him to enter its classes, to devote himself to its studies, and eventually, after having possessed himself of all its high advantages, to enter upon an honorable and useful career. Whereas if no such circumstance had occurred, the genius that was capable of such an awakening might have remained dormant, the faculties, unseparated by such a high development, might have rested in inaction, and life been spent in inglorious ease if not in grovelling sensuality.

When we see other bodies of Christians, in these days, so liberally contributing of their substance to objects not of superior importance to this of ours; when we hear of our fellow-churchmen in Scotland bringing their joint offerings of upwards of £250,000 to the cause of Church Extension, when we hear of the immense total of the Centenary collections of our brethren, the Wesleyan Methodists, we should surely be incited to similar liberality according to the means which God has placed at our disposal. These things will, we doubt not, prove an incitement to you to give. You will be concerned, according to your ability, at least to emulate if not outdo the liberality of which you have heard in others.

While you give of your silver and gold, give also your prayers. Commit the work in believing supplication to God, for except He build, they labor in vain that build, and except He keep, the watchman waketh but in vain. Entreat the Lord both to build and to keep. It is His alone to prosper the work of our hands; and before Him therefore we should bow, and upon Him we should wait—giving our unfeigned and heartfelt amen to His own declaration—"Not by might, nor by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

But it is more than time that I should close these remarks, to make room for those who are to follow me, and who will direct your attention to many points respecting the institution which it will be profitable for us to have brought under our view in fuller illustration. While I leave the matter now before you in the confidence that you will sustain it as the Lord hath blessed you, let me close this address to you in language borrowed from *The First Book of Discipline* of our church—once used to the nobles of Scotland on an occasion in the history of that land, bearing no uninteresting similarity to the present in this—"If God shall grant quietness, and give your wisdoms grace to set forward letters in the sort prescribed, ye shall have wisdom and learning to your posterity, a treasure more to be esteemed than any earthly treasures ye are able to amass for them, which, without wisdom, are more able to be their ruin and confusion than their help and comfort."

Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

STATE OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN ONTARIO BEFORE 1839.

By Dr. Williamson.

When Queen's University was founded in 1839 one of the chief difficulties with which it had to contend was the almost total want of any public provision for the elementary education of the people of the country. In 1798, indeed, His Majesty George III. had authorized the appropriation of a portion of the waste lands of the Province in the following terms: "To assist and encourage the operations of this province in laying the foundation for promoting sound learning and a religious education.

"First, by the establishment of free Grammar Schools in those districts in which they are called for, and

"Secondly, in due process of time, by establishing other Seminaries of a larger and more comprehensive nature" (Universities) "for the promotion of religious and moral learning, and the study of the arts and sciences."

Accordingly, on the receipt of this authority, 450,217 acres of Crown lands were set apart by the Legislature for these purposes. For a long time, however, these wild lands yielded no revenue for the accomplishment of the objects for which the grant was made, and nothing was done for the education of the people except in adventure and private schools.

The very first of these, it may be noted, of which there is any record was one opened in Kingston in 1785 by an Episcopal clergyman, the Rev. John Stuart, in a house a little to the west of the spot where Murree's tower now stands and celebrated as being the place to which Moore refers in the beginning of his well-known song, "I knew by the smoke that so gracefully curled above the green elms that a cottage was near." For 22 years thereafter, down to 1807, no public provision of any kind was made for the support of schools, although the population had increased to about 100,000. In that year \$3,200 were granted by the Legislature for the maintenance of eight Grammar Schools, one in each of the districts into which Upper Canada was then divided. These schools, however widely apart as they were from one another, and in most of which high fees were charged, were available only for the sons of "the more opulent classes," and nothing was done for the general instruction of the people in Common Schools until 1816, when a sum of \$24,000 was obtained from Parliament for that purpose. This amount was reduced in 1820 to \$10,000, no single school, except in special cases, to receive more than \$50 per annum. For thirteen years following no addition was made to this miserable pittance, although the number of the population had risen in the meantime to nearly 300,000. In 1833 the grant was increased, but only to \$22,600, less than had been given seventeen years before, while that to each Grammar School remained the same, and this deplorable neglect of any proper provision for Common and Grammar education continued down to 1841. In fact nothing was effectually done to improve its condition until 1850, when the Amended School Act embodying the recommendations of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson was passed, forming the basis of the present school system of Ontario. Bills for a general system and an adequate appropriation for Common School education had year after year been passed by the House of Assembly,

but were again and again rejected by the dominant party in the Legislative Council. They were satisfied with extending aid, scanty as it was, to a few Grammar Schools for the benefit of the more wealthy classes and as feeders to a University for which they had received a charter as far back as 1829, but which was not yet set in operation.

The result of the course thus pursued was that in 1839, outside of the Grammar schools just referred to, and even in some of them, the educational condition of the Province was almost at the lowest ebb. One-half of the population of those of school age were left to grow up in a state of semi-barbarism. The annual attendance at school of the other half was for only seven months, generally in log houses with accommodations of the rudest kind, where they were initiated in the mysteries of reading, writing and some simple rules in arithmetic by teachers hired by the year, wretchedly paid and, as might be expected, with a few exceptions little qualified for their office. The consequence of this state of things was that in many instances those who could afford it sent their sons to the United States to receive their education.

Such were the difficulties to be met; such were the evils to be remedied; such were the circumstances, so different from those under which the land of the fathers of many of them had flourished, when the founders of Queen's College, in 1839, for the public benefit as well as that of their children, took practical steps for its establishment by their own voluntary efforts. Having long looked in vain to the powers that were for a system of University and School education throughout the Province they, after anxious deliberation, felt themselves compelled to adopt this course and do what they could to supply the want of a higher training for youth, and as one main object, better qualified teachers for our schools.

I may here remark, that our friends, the Methodists, actuated by similar views, and knowing well the needs of the Province had, in 1836, erected an institution at Cobourg for the purpose of affording a more advanced education under the name of "The Upper Canada Academy," which was afterwards, in August, 1841, merged by Provincial charter into the present Victoria College with University powers.

How many changes, small and great,
Have happened since that distant day
When Queen's first gently tempted fate,
Secure knowing she had come to stay.

Our country's self wears other name,
And speaks with louder, prouder tongue,
For "Canada" means not the same
As what it meant when we were young.

For why? The years have given birth
Unto a people—here it stands—
As fair as air; on the earth,
A lovely land among the lands!

And what though rude winds oft perplex
The pilots of our Ship of State?
And what though varying currents vex?
She need not fear to face her fate!

For as she is, her hardy sons,
And lovely daughters, east and west,
Do name her with the noblest ones
And joining, rise, and call her blest.

THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE, DEC. 15-18, 1889—FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

THE proceedings in connection with the Jubilee began on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 15. The students felt that to the Registrar—Dr. George Bell—the honour was due of opening the ball or turning the first sod, as he was the first of their line, and accordingly they requested him to address them in Convocation Hall. He did so, and followed up the address with a sermon. He reviewed the growth of Queen's, asking his hearers to go back fifty years. Then the common schools were poor, the grammar schools were inferior, and no provision was made for higher education. The Presbyterian Church discussed the question of establishing a college from 1831 onward. The idea kept growing, but the undertaking seemed too great. A few students for the ministry were in Hamilton under the direction of Dr. Rae, Grammar School master, in charge of the Presbytery of Hamilton. The Synod, in July, 1839, resolved to delay no longer, and, deciding that Kingston should be the place where the college should be situated, instructed their Commission to proceed with founding it. The Commission met on the 8th of November, 1839, and discussed the question: whether it would be advisable to establish a college for the education of students for the ministry or a University. It was finally decided to launch a University open to everyone, and with no religious tests. The abolition of religious tests made a break in traditions and opened a new era in college life. The institution was to be called the "Scottish Presbyterian College," but that name being inappropriate for a general University, was changed to Queen's. The bill passed in Parliament in 1840, and on the third reading the name was changed to the University at Kingston. This act was afterwards disallowed by the Home Government, which resolved to furnish a Royal Charter instead. This Charter was given on Oct. 16, 1841. It named the institution Queen's, and classes were opened in a frame house on Colborne street on March 7, 1842. Eleven students were registered, one Second year Divinity, George Bell, (the speaker); three Seniors, who also attended classes in Church History and Hebrew, John McKinnon, Thomas Wainwright and Angus McCall; three Sophomores, William A. Ross, Lachlan McPherson and Robert Wallace; and four Freshmen, John R. Mowat, John Bonner, Hunter R. Farnden and William Kerr; and a few others attended who were not prepared for matriculation. Dr. Liddell constituted the Faculty of Theology, and taught Theology, Church History and Hebrew, besides Mental Philosophy and Physics. Professor Campbell constituted the Faculty of Arts, and devoted himself to Latin and Greek. Professor Williamson was added to the Arts Faculty, to teach Mathematics and Physics, in October, 1842. Dr. Bell, the speaker, was the first student registered, and consequently the first University student registered in Ontario. For years the college struggled with difficulties

from the small number of students, and financial difficulties from the poverty of the country at that time. Its history has been a gradual development of the first liberalizing tendency or spirit. In 1868, Queen's had 107 students, \$14,000 revenue, most of which it lost in 1869, and \$35,000 capital; now it has 425 students, nearly \$40,000 revenue, and about half a million capital. A sister institution in Toronto, to which we wish all success, claims to be a Provincial institution. Queen's does not claim to be Provincial, but as a true University, Cosmopolitan. It is open to the whole world, and not controlled by any political parties or ecclesiastical fetters. Its representatives are to be found in North and South America, Europe, Asia and Australia; it is equally open to all denominations, embracing in the teaching staffs of its colleges at least five denominations, and among its students at least thirteen denominations. It embraces the three great divisions of the human race, Arian, Mongolian, African, and the North-American race, if that be not embraced in the Mongolian. It is attended by students preparing for the ministry of various churches, and clergymen of at least six denominations are amongst its students. The love of the sons and daughters of Queen's for their Alma Mater has often been noticed. Several causes combine to produce this. A very important one is to be found in the intrinsic character of the University. All partyism is banished; all political parties, all religious denominations, all classes in the social scale, the rich and the poor stand on one level, in the Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherhood of man. No racial or nationalist questions give any trouble. English, Gaelic, French and German are all alike free to those who wish to use them. There are post-graduate students, both B.A.'s and M.A.'s, and graduates of six other Canadian Universities are included. The question of higher education for women has never troubled Queen's. As she never believed it to be a crime to be a woman, it was never proposed to exclude women. Chartered by one of the noblest women who ever sat on a throne, its doors are open to those who are to be the Queens of our households.

The Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons is affiliated to the University. Among other affiliated institutions is the Women's Medical College. Though but a few years in existence, it has already furnished lady practitioners to Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, Brockville, Ottawa and Montreal. In the European influence, now extended to such countries as China and India, lady medical doctors will form a very important factor. Already Central India has four ladies from Queen's College, doing a great work for the suffering women and children of India. Queen's now enters the second half century of its existence with bright hopes of still higher blessings for the world.

Dr. Bell followed up his address, after prayer and praise by the students, with another, "On the aims and ideals which students should place before themselves."

Universities, he said, are important factors in the stream of the world's life, as to them is given a large part of the work of preparing the men who are to develop the material resources of the earth, and to mould the character of its people. Hence it is important that students should set before themselves correct aims and ideals of

their position and work. While this is true of all ages, it is of superlative importance in the present; an age of earnest inquiry, of conflict of opinions, of scientific discovery, of the sifting of beliefs, of the bold assertion of errors old and new, and the practical applications of science to the requirements of life. We live in one of the great crises of the world's history, one of the pivotal points of its life. Great revolutions may take place; cherished beliefs may go down, but the foundations of truth remain, and all that rests on the Rock of Ages must endure. May we not hope that this crisis shall be the dawning of a better morning, the opening era of a better life for man? In such an age, the question of the ideal that we are to place before us, and how that ideal is to be attained, is of absorbing importance. I offer, said the Doctor, no transcendental answer to the question, but give you as the key note of all I wish to say, aim at the most complete manhood and womanhood in yourselves as the ideal of the student, and steadily follow that aim. What is the perfect model? The manhood of the God-man. Following Jesus, we may rise to the restoration of the Divine image, which has been effaced.

Education in its means and influences will have different definitions given of it as viewed by different persons. It may be defined as the drawing forth and development of the human being in all his parts and powers. Man is a trinity, consisting of *body*, a part of the material universe; *soul*, a part of the universe of life; and *spirit*, a child of God. The physical nature is to be developed by food and exercise; the intellectual nature by the methods and appliances of Schools and Colleges; the moral nature by social relations, and the spiritual nature by Christian Institutions, as instrumental means. Thus all sciences become altar steps to the throne of God. Complete manhood is to be obtained by becoming most like to Christ, and the most noble and beautiful character is to be built up by a life-long struggle with evil, and growth into the likeness of Jesus. The apostle Paul expresses this truth, Eph. iv-13. We have here the ideal, *full manhood*, the model, *Christ*, the means of attainment, *faith and knowledge united*. There must be unity; all rays of science converging to one result, all spiritual growth, the symmetry of a full rounded-out character all meeting in Him, of whom the Apostle elsewhere says, "In Him all things consist." Christ, the God-man, is the only perfect key to the mysteries of the universe. The creation of the universe and its divine administration are simply steps or phases of the eternal evolution of the glory of God revealed in the Son of God. Faith is the bond of living union with Christ; knowledge is the unfolding and growth to complete manhood of the intellectual, moral and spiritual being, by laying under contribution the whole range of Sciences, including Philosophy and Theology.

There are men of Science who ignore Faith, and there are men of Faith who ignore Science. Both classes are wrong, as it is impossible that either of them can attain the stature of complete men. However eminent each may be in his line of study, he must be one-sided and incomplete. Our ideal is that of a complete, full-orbed human being. To attain this, every faculty, power and part of human nature must come under the awakening,

quickening, unfolding power of the unity of faith and knowledge. Hence the character which the true student is building up needs to have a divine element in it. It may be asked, "Is it not possible that a man may become highly educated, apart from religion altogether?" He may attain a great deal, but he cannot possibly be a *complete man*. The highest appliances of a merely physical and intellectual kind, and all they can do for a man, may yet leave his spiritual nature stunted, slumbering or dead. The spirit which has been separated from the source of the higher life must be re-united to that source, that an inflow of the divine life may come into us, through the indwelling of the Holy Spirit. We often speak of a natural man and of a spiritual man, as descriptive of our condition without or with the work of the Holy Spirit. The distinction is a convenient one, but the term *natural* is somewhat misleading. We find the two words in the passage in 1 Cor., xv., 44-46, in which the apostle indicates the difference between the present life, which he calls *psychikon*, and the higher life of the resurrection, which he calls *pneumatikon*. We have no adjective corresponding to *soul*, as spiritual does to Spirit, and accurately to transfer the thought we would need some such word as *sonical*, the spiritual life being the life of Christ and of those in whom He is living. Nature being the outward exhibition of God's administration that which is most in accord with this administration must be most *natural*. The man possessing the highest degree of moral and spiritual qualities, being most in accord with God's administration, is the most *natural*; the one in whom these are wanting is the most *unnatural*. When drawn by the gentle power of divine love the true nature of man appears. Then will come the earnest consecration of the student to his life-work. He will desire the complete development of his body, as the servant of his higher nature and of God; and of his moral, intellectual and spiritual nature, that he may be prepared for doing all for God and man which his position admits of his doing. Every true student must be a soldier in God's army. A soldier's aim is not to seek his own comfort and convenience, but to obey his leader, even when such obedience may lead to hard work, or to suffering. The way to be the greatest is by being the servant of all. Let selfishness be rooted out and banished from you. Guard against all narrowness, sectarian, professional or otherwise. A University course has in view to discipline and train the mind of the student, and to furnish him with stores of learning in the fields of Literature, Science and Philosophy. But these are not its only purposes. If your attendance here does nothing more for you, it will have been seriously defective. I trust that to these you are adding broad views of life and duty; realizing the Fatherhood of God, and common brotherhood of man; acquiring forbearance toward those who differ from you, and esteem for those whose views you may consider erroneous, and lasting friendship between those who before entering seemed to be utterly discordant. In short, University life should tend to combine all classes and denominations in a mission of doing good, and making life higher, holier and happier. Some of you will go for your life-work into the Gospel ministry. Look on it as a sacred trust and commission

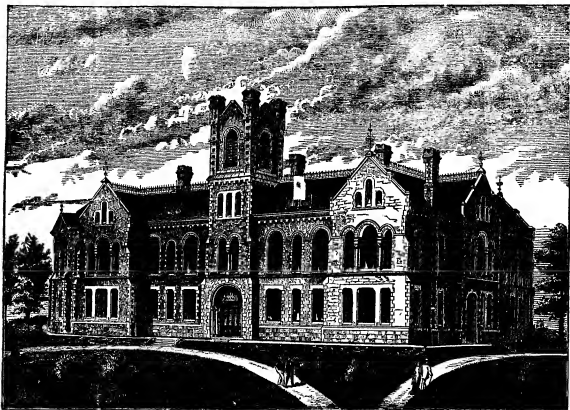
from Heaven. Cherish an intense earnestness to lift up the curse from our blighted world, to point the lost to the Lamb of God, to comfort the sorrowing, to bring the light of heaven into dark homes, and to help to set up the kingdom of heaven on earth. I trust that those who leave the Theological halls of Queen's will ever be foremost in breaking down sectarianism, in banishing pretence and meanness, in encouraging learning and liberality, and in setting up the throne on which Christ shall be all in all.

Some of you will follow the Medical profession. Let it be to you also more than a mere profession. Be true followers of Him who healed the sick by His Divine power, and who gives you the resources of learning and

relations of intellectual beings to each other and to God, but the Divine reality, living under and energizing the Universe, filling it with life and beauty. Be not mere followers of some human authority, but drink from the pure fountains of truth.

Some of you will be engaged in Business and Commerce. Cultivate a noble manhood in purifying business from the bane of fraud and hollowness. Promote thorough honesty in all your dealings. Let Commerce be the means of encircling the world with Christian civilization and preparing the way of the Lord.

Some of you will engage in Engineering, Mining, or the practice of various mechanical arts. In these we have largely the field of inventions. You will mistake



the achievements of Science, that by means of these you may carry on the work which He began. Many of your duties have to be performed amid the most solemn realities of life, and deep responsibilities rest upon you. Let your lives and services help on the coming day, when there shall be no more curse, no sickness, sorrow or death.

Some of you will follow the Legal profession. God calls you to be the champions of Divine order and righteousness. Let it be your life work to establish truth in place of falsehood, right in place of wrong, honour in place of meanness; to protect the weak, to deliver the oppressed, to serve the God of truth, and to work with the Judge of all the earth who will do right.

Some of you may devote your lives to the study of Science and Philosophy. In those you will find, not only the phenomenal operations of natural laws, and the

true nature of these if you regard them as merely lucky thoughts happening by chance to come into some mind. A more correct view of them will be as divine inspirations, given to man, when the purposes of God in the world require them. Considering the wonderful applications and powers of machinery and practical chemistry, we may well ask, what is it all for? To promote the comfort and convenience of man, no doubt, but more to prepare the way of the Lord, and introduce the day when "Holiness to the Lord" shall be the motto inscribed on all of man's life, of his Science, Literature and Art.

We are students that we may prepare ourselves for discharging the responsibility of making some small portion of the world better, purer and happier than we found it; and if we succeed in doing this, we shall not have lived and studied in vain.

THE STUDENTS' AT-HOME.

The At-Home in Convocation Hall on Tuesday evening, Dec. 17th, was a decided success in every way. A great many graduates and friends of the students were present, and, judging from appearances, they all enjoyed themselves exceedingly. The entertainment was provided by the University Glee Club, under the leadership of Harry A. Lavell, B.A., and consisted mainly of choruses, which were sung with admirable taste and precision, and yet with that swinging gusto so essential to college songs.

Dan. Strachan, B.A., the President of the Alma Mater Society, gave a brief introductory address welcoming the guests, after which the programme proceeded without ceremony. The most enjoyable of all the selections of the club were probably "May God Preserve Thee, Canada," "I've Lost my Doggie," and "De College am a-Movering." The words of this last mentioned chorus were composed for the occasion by Mr. Strachan, and purported to be a correct history of Queen's from her birth. It was sung with great enthusiasm, and was rapturously applauded. The only solo given was by the leader of the club, who sang "Anchored" in a creditable manner. Mr. Strachan gave a very amusing reading, which proved that the reader had some Scotch blood in his veins. Toward the close of the evening Principal Grant made a short address and introduced Mr. J. Macdonald Oxley, of Ottawa, who read an original selection entitled "The Professor's Last Skate," and the able manner in which it was presented made the story doubly interesting.

The informal nature of the entertainment greatly added to its success, the benches having been arranged so as to facilitate social intercourse, and sufficiently long intervals were arranged between the selections on the programme to permit of general conversation. "God Save the Queen" was sung at about half-past ten o'clock.

MEDICAL RE-UNION.

The annual Re-union of the students and faculty of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons was held on the evening of Dec. 17th at Hotel Frontenac. This year it took the form of a banquet, and a right royal event it was.

Over 150 medicos were present, under the tender and solicitous care of the numerous Professors of the Royal, and led by the genial and popular Gus Gandier, who occupied the position of chairman.

Among the guests were noticed the Chancellor, the Principal, Senator Sullivan, Dr. Geikie, of Trinity; Dr. Moore, Brockville; Revs. W. W. Carson and J. Mackie, Kingston; Profs. Fenwick, Oliver, Saunders, Henderson, Garrett, Dupuis, Goodwin, Shortt and Hooper, of the Royal; Dr. Lavell, of Ladies' Medical College; N. A. Dussault, Laval College; F. McLeod, Trinity College; F. G. Corbin, Mr. Gill, Mr. MacGillivray, of Toronto University, and many others.

At 8:20, after grace had been offered by Rev. J. Mackie, the duties of the evening commenced, and a fierce onslaught was made on the sumptuous repast prepared for the occasion, and nobly was the charge sustained. Freshman and Senior, now on common ground, (with a slight advantage in favor of the freshie), vied with each

other in putting down the enemy with a relish and dexterity known only to those accustomed to the knife and forceps.

When the dissection was about completed the boys began to relax their efforts and smile complacently on their companions, apparently satisfied with themselves and the world at large. Numerous glances and looks of expectation now brought the Chairman, Mr. Gandier, to his feet, who, in a neat and happy way, extended a right Royal welcome to those present. He felt proud to be present on this occasion, an event to gladden Ontario on this, the eve of Queen's Jubilee.

Queen's had no equal on this continent, in fact she stood second to none in the world for energy, vigor and efficacy. In a clever way he traced the growth and success of the Royal from her infancy to the present day.

The first toast to the list needed no comments from him. It was the "Queen," and may her beauteous, blameless, happy reign be honored always and forever in this fair Canada of ours.

Rev. W. W. Carson responded, and was met with enthusiastic applause. He said that the students of the Royal did honor to themselves in honoring the Queen and in pledging their fidelity and loyalty to their country. The history of Queen Victoria's reign was wonderful, grand and great, in the modest sense of the terms, and Her Gracious Majesty wore to-day, "as she ever has worn, the white flower of a blameless life, and stands forth before womankind the very pattern of everything that is pure and noble and true.

After a glowing and eloquent tribute to the greatness of the Dominion and her bright future, he said that he trusted Canadians would keep Canada for themselves and be loyal and true to her. Canada wanted men who could plant the standard of their noble deeds in the soil of honesty, uprightness and thrift, and who could dare respect their country and their God.

Mr. A. P. Chown offered "The Royal and her Faculty." It was received with vociferous cheering. Mr. Chown, in a very acceptable way, pointed out the many improvements made to the Royal during the past year, thus making it an efficient place for the study of medicine. He spoke in flattering terms of the ability, geniality and thoroughness of the staff of Professors and their efficient system of imparting knowledge, as characterized by the high stand made by the graduates and under-graduates of the Royal in fair competition.

Hon. Senator Sullivan, in reply, said that the Royal suddenly took a prominent position among the educational institutions of our country. He, in a very able way, eulogized the efficient staff of Professors the Royal had in her infancy, paying a special tribute to the late Dr. Dickson. He claimed that the phenomenal success attained by the Royal was mainly due to the ability, perseverance and cautiousness of the Dean, who, he regretted, was unable to be present on account of illness.

He was followed by Dr. Dupuis, who, in his inimitable style, gave the boys a few pointers on the practice of their profession, advice only to be learned by experience. He urged the necessity there was of putting medical men into the governing bodies, giving excellent reasons for his contention. He censured the present government for

the injustice practiced of granting aid to Toronto School of Medicine, and totally ignoring her competitors.

Drs. Garrett, Henderson, Fenwick, Goodwin and Oliver also responded.

Mr D. Cunningham, in a very pleasant speech, proposed our "Sister Institutions."

Dr. Geikie, of Trinity College, claimed to be one of the boys, and conveyed, on behalf of the students and faculty of Trinity, their hearty good will to the students and professors of the Royal. He pointed out that forty years ago there were three Schools of Medicine in Toronto. One was held in a barn, the opposite end of which was occupied by a horse and cow. Another Upper Canada College had similar accommodations, while the third was situated in a park, with a splendid stone building, salaried professors and excellent equipments. The Professors of the other two colleges did just as good work and sent out just as good men, yet received no aid from government as did the one in the park. They complained, and the reasonableness of their demand was so apparent that government aid was withdrawn from the park institution and the three schools were placed on the same footing. In closing, he claimed that it was unfair for government to endow some faculties in law, or medicine, or arts, and neglect others. If support were given to one it should be given to all.

Dr. Lavell, who represented the Ladies' Medical College, claimed that there was room and need for medical women in Ontario. They would not interfere with their brothers in the profession, but would stimulate them to greater exertions in the practice of their professions.

He said that the best way to promote the interests of the Royal was to be true and loyal to their Alma Mater. Kingston has nothing to be ashamed of in the educational line. Its medical school was equal to any—either in the United States or Canada.

F. G. Corbin replied for McGill. He is a pleasant speaker and made a stirring address, claiming that it made but little difference what college a man belonged to, provided he was an able and successful practitioner. He also dwelt on the good will and fellowship that existed between the students of McGill and of the Royal.

W. MacGillivray conveyed the good will and hearty congratulations of the boys of Toronto University. He said he came to represent the students of Toronto University and not to act as their champion, and therefore he would say nothing about Dr. Geikie's remarks. Still he hoped that before any steps were taken to interfere with Toronto University they would look up the other side of the question. The speaker caused much merriment when, in alluding to Dr. Geikie's speech, he said: "If Dr. Geikie would try in his 'feeble' way as I do in mine—"

In responding for Laval College, Mr. Dussault said he would much prefer speaking in his own language, but, if they would indulge him, he would endeavor to say a few things in English. He assured the students of the Royal that they would ever find the boys of Laval, not rivals, but friends.

Mr. Judd, of Bishop's College, and Mr. McLeod, of Trinity, made very interesting addresses on behalf of their respective colleges.

The Hospitals, proposed by Mr. Neish, was received with cries of "Hooper up," which brought Dr. Hooper to his feet. He is an eloquent speaker, and gave a very humorous and interesting address.

For Queen's University Dr. Moore, of Brockville, replied. Queen's University had done a work unparalleled in this or any other country. Queen's was noble, grand, and second to none. Every Canadian should be proud of her. He was delighted to see two of his old professors there, Drs. Sullivan and Lavell, whose hearts were ever bound up in the interests of the Medical College, and whose sterling good qualities endeared them to the hearts of all.

Mr. W. Nickle represented the Alma Mater of Queen's, and, although the youngest speaker of the evening, his address was of the highest order and reflected great credit on the young orator.

Mr. Wilson, in responding to the "Freshmen," made a humorous address, thanking the Seniors for their fatherly care and solicitude during the past, and dwelling at some length on the innocence and sympathy of the freshmen.

"The Ladies," proposed by W. Herald, brought Mr. Johnston, of Ottawa, to his feet, and at the conclusion of his able address three hearty cheers were given him in recognition of his kindness during their recent visit to Ottawa.

The "Chairman," by Dr. Sullivan, brought Mr. Gandier to the floor again, who replied in a suitable way.

"The Press" elicited remarks from Mr. Johnston, of Ottawa *Citizen*, Mr. McCallum, of the *Globe*, and Mr. Redmond, of the *News*.

"Our Host," with "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the Queen" brought a happy evening to a close.

Numerous college songs and glees were sung with great vigor and heartiness during the evening, Mr. J. Shanoun presiding at the piano.

THE DAY.

FORENOON MEETING.

The proceedings of "the day" began with a thanksgiving service at 11:30 a.m. in Convocation Hall, and a worthy commencement it was of the great day, the right tone and spirit characterizing every detail—the spirit of reverent thankfulness, of freedom and power. The students collected in the Royal College at 11 a.m. and marched in a body to the University, where their marshals ranked them in double files from the main entrance all the way upstairs to the door of Convocation Hall. As His Excellency the Governor-General, Lord Stanley of Preston, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, Sir Alexander Campbell, and the Premier of Canada, Sir John A. Macdonald, drove up the avenue they were greeted with cheers by the students, and, as they entered the building, with renewed cheers and the national anthem. The Chancellor, the Principal, Vice-Principal and Registrar were on hand to receive them and conduct them to the Senate Room, where they were introduced to the members of the Senate, the Trustees, the University Council, the Chaplains for the day and distinguished visitors, including many from Kingston, and the greater number of the following gentlemen from a distance:

Ottawa—Hon. William McDougall, W. D. Harris, F. H. Chrysler, Rev. W. T. Herridge, A. Maclean, James Johnston, Dr. R. Bell.

Toronto—Hon. G. W. Ross, Rev. Dr. Reid, Provost Body, W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P., Rev. G. M. Milligan, Rev. D. J. Macdonnell.

Belleville—Mayor Diamond, Thomas Ritchie, Dr. Gibson, R. Tracey, Rev. Dr. George, Judge Lazier, Rev. M. W. Maclean, W. H. Ponton, A. Livingston.

Brockville—Mayor Derbyshire, Judge Macdonald, Dr. V. H. Moore, J. J. Bell, G. R. Webster.

Montreal—Professor Clarke Murray, Dr. Warden, A. T. Riddell.

R. Filson, Warden of Lennox and Addington.

E. A. Petrie, Cumberland.

C. J. White, Tweed.

Hugh Rankin, Collisby, Warden of Frontenac.

Rev. James Carmichael, Norwood.

R. Parker, James Gray, Dr. Boulter, Stirling.

Rev. J. Steele, Burnbrae.

Rev. J. Craig, Deseronto.

Rev. S. Cumberland, Stella.

Rev. R. McKay, Douglas.

Rev. T. Nixon, F. F. Frost, C. Carmichael, Rev. S. Mylne, A. G. Farrell, Smith's Falls.

Rev. A. Currie, Sonya.

F. Burrows, Napanee.

Rev. A. Givan, Williamstown.

Rev. J. C. Smith, Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Guelph.

E. G. Mulloch, Perth.

Rev. W. T. Smith, Centreville.

Dr. E. McLaughlin, Harrowanish.

G. M. Magee, Merrickville.

Dr. Hamilton, Binghamton.

D. Barran, South Casselman.

H. Robinson, Chaudiere.

Rev. T. T. Glassford, Richmond West.

Rev. G. Cuthbertson, Wyoming, Moderator of the Synod of Hamilton and London.

Rev. John Burnett, Martintown.

Dr. Cranston, Arnprior.

Rev. C. B. Ross, Lachine.

A. Bell, Almonte.

J. L. Hayden, Canuden East.

Rev. J. C. Potter, Merrickville.

Rev. Alex. Bell, Peterboro.

G. Gillies, Gananoque.

E. W. Rathbun, Deseronto.

W. Robertson, Port Hope.

His Excellency was accompanied by Col. Smith and Capt. Colville, A.D.C's., and by Sir James Grant.

Sir Alexander Campbell was accompanied by his secretary, Commander Law.

Sir John Macdonald was accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Pope.

In the meanwhile the students were filing into Convocation Hall, taking seats where they could support the choir, which was also aided on the occasion by a number of ladies from different city choirs, who occupied the benches nearest the platform. Mr. Newman acted as organist. As he played the Voluntary the procession entered the hall from the Senate Room, and the service

at once commenced by all rising and singing "Old Hundred." Rev. J. K. McMorine, B.A., Rector of St. James' Church, read the Old Testament lesson, and Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, gave out the thanksgiving hymn, which was sung with grand effect.

Oh God of endless ages,
Oh Father, ever near,
Oh Hope of saints and sages,
Our glad thanksgiving hear:—
Our thanks for years of blessing
Upon our father's plan;—
May we, their faith possessing,
Still build as they began!

Though gone from us, Our Father,
We know they live in Thee;
We shall rejoice together
When Harvest-Horn shall be!
Still may Thy faithful Spirit
Bless seed, oft sown in tears,
Still may our sons inherit
The fruit of toilsome years!

Within these halls of learning
Thy Truth for ever shine;
Her lamp, still brightly burning,
Make Nature's face divine!
Thy Wisdom furl her pinion
O'er this, her temple fair:
While, through our wide Dominion,
Her sons her light shall bear!

Oh Saviour,—life revealing,—
We pray Thee to impart
With Thine own touch of healing,
Thine own most tender heart!
And grant Thine own anointing
To those who, in Thy Name,
Go forth, by Thine appointing,
Thy message to proclaim!

May every teacher share it,—
That spark of heavenly fire;
With Thy light-giving Spirit
Each youthful soul inspire!
Till pales the light of Knowledge
In lustre from above;
And Wisdom's sons acknowledge
The nobler Name of LOVE!

AGNES MAULE MACBAIL.

Mr. McMorine followed with selections from the New Testament, and Mr. Macdonnell offered the following prayer:

"How excellent is Thy loving kindness, O, God! therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of Thy wings. How precious are Thy thoughts unto us, O God! how great is the sum of them! If we should count them, they are more in number than the sand. With humble and thankful spirits we come unto Thee this day to acknowledge Thy goodness to us and to this University. Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory for Thy mercy and for Thy truth's sake.

Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power and the glory and the victory and the majesty; for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is Thine; Thine is the Kingdom, O Lord, and Thou art exalted as head above all. Both riches and honour come of Thee, and Thou reignest over all; and in Thy hand is power and might; and in Thy hand it is to make great and to give strength

unto all. Now, therefore, our God, we thank Thee and praise Thy glorious name.

Almighty God, Father of all mercies, we Thine unworthy servants do give Thee most humble and hearty thanks for all Thy goodness and loving kindness to us and to all men. We bless Thee for our creation, preservation and all the blessings of this life; but above all for Thine inestimable love in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ; for the means of grace and for the hope of glory. And, we beseech Thee, give us that due sense of all Thy mercies that our hearts may be unfeignedly thankful, and that we may show forth Thy praise not only with our lips but in our lives, by giving up ourselves to Thy service and by walking before Thee in holiness and righteousness all our days; through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Especially we thank Thee this day for Thy goodness to this University during the past fifty years. Our fathers trusted in Thee, and they were not put to shame. In faith to Thee, and from love to Thy church and to their country, they laid the foundation of this institution; and Thou hast established the work of their hands. Through days of trial as well as times of joy Thy good hand has been upon those who have successively built upon the foundation just laid by our fathers; and we, their children, are here to-day to rejoice in Thy goodness and to make mention of Thy loving kindness. Bless the Lord, O our souls, and forget not all His benefits.

O God, without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy, continue, we beseech Thee, Thy loving kindness to this University. We pray for Thy servant the Chancellor and those who are associated with him in the government of the University, that they may be filled with the spirit of wisdom and understanding; that they may be clear-sighted to discern the signs of the times, and that they may with single eye seek Thy glory and the welfare of the youth of this land. We pray for Thy servant the Principal and for all who teach within these walls, that they may have strength and wisdom for the doing of their work, that they may be apt to teach, and that, while imparting instruction and quickening intellectual life, they may not fail to mould character and to build up men in righteousness and holiness.

We pray for those who may here be trained to serve Thee in the ministry of the Gospel, that they may be in all points fitted to be ambassadors for Christ; that they may combine the strong, free life of the intellect with the lowly, loving life of the heart; and that they may be unworldly, Christly men, not seeking great things for themselves, but laying down their lives for their brethren, even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many. We pray for those preparing to serve Thee in other walks of life, that they may have lofty aims and may use their gifts in the service of their fellows for Thy sake; and that in their several callings they may abide with Thee, counting nothing common or unclean, but having "Holiness to the Lord" inscribed on all the occupations and relations of life.

We pray for all universities and schools of learning in this land, that they may be centres of healthful influ-

ence, and may be knit together in the brotherhood of common service.

We pray for our beloved Queen, that she may be long spared to reign in peace and righteousness over the Empire; and for all the members of the Royal Family, that they may adorn high station with lofty Christian virtues.

We pray for Thy Church in all its branches and in all its work of ministry, that the holy of Christ may be built up till we all come into the unity of the faith and of the knowledge of the Son of God, unto a perfect man, unto the measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ.

And, rejoicing in the communion of saints, we bless Thee for those who, having finished their earthly task, do rest from their labors; our fathers, our brethren, and the friends who were as our own souls; believing that, though our eyes behold them not, they have not perished, but that as Jesus died and rose again even so those also that sleep in Jesus Thou wilt bring with Him. May we have grace to follow their good example, and may we with them at last be presented faultless and unblameable before the presence of Thy glory with exceeding joy; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

The Te Deum was sung, the strong choir of students and ladies leading, and the whole congregation joining in its marvellous praise and pleading.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.

Rev. John Mackie, A.M., pastor of St. Andrew's, then delivered the thanksgiving sermon, taking for his text Psalm c. 4: "Be thankful unto Him and bless His name."

In uttering these words of long ago, have I not struck the keynote of all the ceremonial of this memorable day, the Semi-Centennial of your noble University? Do not these words taken from that grand old Hebrew Psalm, that hath lifted full many a human life to the very portals of heaven, and sent through many a human heart a thrill of that joy that fills forever more the blessed dwellers within, express correctly the purpose of your minds, and the desire of your hearts, and the object of this great gathering to-day within these academic walls? You have come to look back to a day of peculiar interest when a maiden Queen with the dew of youth still fresh upon her head, scarcely seated on the throne of the mightiest kingdom of the world, graciously bestowed her own designation and all the privileges of a Royal Charter on Queen's College and University. You have come to trace back those ever deepening and multiplying streams of healthful learning, and life-giving wisdom now flowing through your crowded cities and prairie solitudes, the wild grandeur of your mountain ranges, along the fringes of your inland seas and over the oceans through the hoary superstitions of teeming millions—all to a cloud no bigger than the hand of a man. You have come to commemorate the 18th day of December, 1839, on which day there met in St. Andrew's Church a large, influential and enthusiastic assembly of clergy and laity, and then and there from the *perfevidum ingenium Scotorum* sprang into being this Alma Mater of Canadian youth. Most fitting therefore to such an occasion, and consonant with our feelings of deep attachment to that Queen, through the kindness of heaven still our own

"revered, beloved," and of glowing loyalty to that throne unmoved, immovable, is the presence of Her Majesty's Representative, the Governor-General of this great Dominion; of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the fairest, the most flourishing, and the strongest Province of what should be and must be a happy and eternal confederation, of the chief oracles of the state, men long tried and deservedly high in the esteem of their country who know the seasons when to take occasion by the hand. Most fitting it is that philosophers, scientists, poets and divines, media of light and joy and hope, who have enriched the literature of the land, awakened and fostered the spirit of research, and led our ingenious youth out of the hoarse roar of barter and baser ways of earth to a higher level of living, where a clearer, purer atmosphere pervades, and high ideals throw out their uplifting influence, should be found to-day within these walls of learning, rejoicing with you who rejoice.

"Nor count me all to blame if I
Conjecture of a stiller guest
Perchance, perchance among the rest,
And though in silence wishing joy."

For, think you, are they not nearer than those far off heavens? Are there no spirit voices on the breeze; no silent footsteps by our sides; no hidden faces gazing into ours—the sowers in faith and hope sharing the joy of the reapers? I will not answer, nay! With hallowed hearts and reverent spirits, and worshipping souls, we stand before an Unseen greater than they, God in very truth come down, to listen to the one great beat of all our hearts—the beat of thankfulness, and to hear the voices that as the loud glad voice of one are lifted up blessing His name—for "*Omne bonum in summo bono.*"

God is the source of all blessings.

"Utrecht planted me, Louvain watered me, but Caesar gave the increase," blasphemously chiselled over a college gateway by one from whom the world was entitled to expect something very different, and under which a wiser than he wrote the well merited rebuke, "It seems God did nothing for this man," is not the inscription you would carve on your college walls—nor the history you would give to generations of your university. "Is not this great Babylon that I have built for the house of the kingdom by the might of my power, and for the honor of my majesty?"—this language of a haughty heart destined speedily to be abased—is not the language of your hearts surveying a growth and greatness that fill you with legitimate pride and joy, but recognizing behind all human energies, all prudence and perseverance, and zeal, all earthly wisdom, and generous dowers and waxing prosperity, a Power—a Person, even the Living God, originating, directing, controlling, working out by all these visible means those blessed results that gladden your eyes and brace your lives for further effort. You lift up your hearts, and the ear of that Mighty and Gracious One hears the cry, "Not unto us, O Lord, not unto us, but unto Thy name give glory;" "The Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." We are thankful unto Him and bless His name. Were it not so; were we recipients of God's mercies and thankless, we should be worse than the very beasts of the earth, for "the ox knoweth his owner and the ass his master's

crib;" we should be darker than the Pagan that we sometimes think of as so terribly dark, for, away in the mist centuries, ingratitude to any of their gods, was, by the laws of Persia, Macedonia and Athens, punished by death; we should be, in the quaint words of a Puritan divine, "solecism in sense, paradoxes in manners, prodigies in nature." We will not. We will have that grace in all its beauty and fragrance, which heathen *Seneca* called "*virtutum laudatissima*" the grace of gratitude, and will scatter its sweetness over the length *laudatissima* of this day, because we are thankful unto Him and bless His name. For what are we thankful to God? Surely for the founders and builders of this great institution of useful and Christian learning. He raised up those men; He placed His purpose in their minds and filled their hearts with the strong desire to carry it out. Love of learning and reverence for God,—call them if you will national instincts inherited by every son of dear old Scotland, but none the less the breathings of God through human hearts and minds—impelled those men whose names and memories will be forever sacred to you, and to the generations that will come, to establish here a *studium generale* where youth would congregate and drink of all the streams of knowledge, and go forth as light-bearers through all the land, and especially as the bearers of that light without which life is but existence. They saw rising up before them as a grand ideal what we now behold as a glorious reality—nothing less than a university after the model of the Metropolitan University of Scotland, having all the faculties and all the appliances needful for furnishing Canada with an education for her sons equal to any in the old land. Far away it may have seemed and sometimes it may have vanished from sight entirely, but walking by faith, and working with a will that wins the admiration of all who read the story, those men, our fathers, have bequeathed to their country a legacy that wealth of millionaires can never equal, an exhibition of strong trust in God and truest patriotism, steadfastly pursuing high resolves, neither discouraged nor defeated by disaster after disaster, but strengthened and purified by every blast that blew, till circled at last by the hand of God with the laurel of victory. To such forebears your gratitude flows forth to-day—"no stinted drought, no scanty tide," but a tide at the flood. You do well. The faces of some of them look down upon you from these walls, still honoring you if honored by you; and through the kindness of God you look into the living faces of some of them yet, and love to linger in their presence and listen to reminiscences ever tenderly told. Gratitude is ever sweet; let it rise from the altar of your hearts as incense to benefactors living and to benefactors whom we speak of as dead. But what do we hear them saying, as they hear us speaking of the day of small things, but of great men; of troublous times, but of prudent and peaceful men; of grave and perilous times, but of men calm in the consciousness of right and steadfast; of founders and builders, and makers and preservers, ascribing unto them that need of praise which we deem to be justly due? We hear them saying, and though still cherishing towards them grateful feelings, and loving to give expression to them, we join with them, calling upon

the University, *ex humili potens*, to let the sweet odour of incense rise above them and reach even to God Himself as it speaks thus of Him and of itself :

"Full many a time I came to failure's brink,
And thought to sink;
But still thou gav'st Thy hand,
And once again I stood—and still I stand."

Be thankful unto Him and bless His name.

THE PRESENT FULLNESS OF LIFE AND THE SPIRIT OF LOYALTY.

But turn from the past and behold the present, and fail you will not to be thankful unto Him and to bless His name, for the fullness of life and the spirit of loyalty which are the striking characteristics of Queen's College to-day. Which way you turn, the tide of healthful life is flowing. Increase of students, increase of professors, increase of buildings, increase of revenue; valued contributions to philosophic studies, literature and science, mathematics Pure and Mixed; strong crying and energizing for higher standards; perfect freedom of mind—and shall I also say, increasing difficulty in entering her gates and bearing away her imprimatur of scholar?—are all outward and visible signs of an inward vital force that is making itself felt at every point of every department of work, and is carrying the whole University onward to a greatness that will be measured only by the greatness of the country destined to be mighty on the earth.

And where will be found at any seat of learning in the old world, or in the new, devotion to an *alma mater* more ardent than that which burns within the breast of every son of Queen's? Her name is graven on their hearts; her interests are their own personal concerns; her glory is a halo circling every individual head. Intense loyalty, ever and anon proclaimed by generous deeds, binds them as one heart to her heart, all the more closely and passionately at even the rise of faintest suspicion that the love of any begins to wane, or the strength of any comes short of the standard of ability. Than this there is no feature in the life of your university more beautiful; than this there is no sign of abiding prosperity more hopeful. God gives this beat to the heart; God gives this beat to the will; God gives the increase. Be thankful unto Him and bless His name.

One heart alone may blame me when I name another precious gift for which you do well this day to render heartfelt thanks to God. If Giants there were in those days of stern testing, laborious toil and meagre recompense, the greatest of them all, the very Corypheus of the heroic band, the abundance of whose life flowed into your decaying or languid life when twelve years ago the mantle of immortal predecessors fell upon his shoulders is yours in the living present, in undiminished ardour, intensity of force—the commander of success so far as this is possible for man. You remember :

"He came and with him came a wind from heaven,
The health and vigor of Atlantic gales;
Your hearts revived, your souls reset their sails,
And with new courage o'er old seas were driven."

"*Nil desperandum Teucro duce, et auspice Teucro!*" was the conviction that seized the hearts of Queen's faithful alumni scattered everywhere over the vast Dominion and welded them into a phalanx strong and invincible as

the Ironsides of Cromwell, before which mountains became plains, and crooked places straight, and rough places smooth, and by which complete and final discomfiture has been hurled both on foes in battle array and *Danaos et domus ferentes*. That conviction is now wrought into your being. You deem that presence and power essential to your continued prosperity, so that the first sign of failing strength filled your hearts with an anxiety that promptly sent him to restful places; and his return in fullness of health, not only this University but the city of Kingston, the beloved church whose highest honor he this day wears so well, yea, may I not say all Canada from ocean to ocean hailed with grateful joy? Well may you be thankful; verily he gives his life to you! Well may you be wise to value the gift whilst it is in your hands, for it is no uncommon thing, both in public and private life, to discover, only when it is all too late, the exceeding worth of the good things heaven bestows. Yea, sons of Queen's, well may you stand shoulder to shoulder and, as one man, go with such a Leader at his bidding under every burden, and so doing, may fervently and hopefully pray :

Serius in coelum redens, disique
Laetus interis, populo Quirini
Neve te, nostris vitilis iniquum,
Oclor aura,
Tollat.

Be thankful unto Him and bless his name

Feeling the beating of your hearts; beholding the generosity and activity of your lives, I need not even whisper in your ears the wise words of Augustine, "*Non sola vox sonet sed et manus consonet; verba facta concordant, quando cantus habelitque manum porrigas euerenti.*" Long since in tenser form they have been sent ringing through your natures and been a mighty inspiration to noble doing and patient enduring: "*Deeds, not empty words.*" That is true thankfulness. Give that to-day and every day and you will secure a future abounding with cause for abounding praise. Fifty years in the life of a university are as nothing. It is still the early dawn, and if in the rising sun we see so much that is marvellous in our eyes and bows us in lowly adoration at His feet, say what shall the vision of those be that will gaze upon the working of His hands and the hands of man at the hour of mid day? What, but the abundant answer to the praying and laboring of the faithful and unwearied builder. "Let Thy work appear unto Thy servants and Thy glory unto their children, and let the beauty of the Lord our God be upon us; and establish Thou the work of our hands upon us; yea, the work of our hands establish Thou it."

On the conclusion of the sermon, which was listened to with the most earnest attention throughout, the Chancellor called on the Moderator of the General Assembly to close the service.

The Moderator rose from his seat beside the Chancellor and said: "In the name of that Church to which this College and University owes its existence, and which, from the beginning, has generously favoured its development from one stage of self-government to another into its present completeness; in the name of the Church of Christ, every branch of which sends students to these halls without fear, and for whose peace and unity we

pray; in the name of the people of Canada, to whose children the class-rooms of the college and the degrees of the University were thrown open, from the first, on equal terms, I pray, God Save Queen's! Amen.

"With love to God and country and *Alma Mater*, we unite love to Her in whom all the influences of a pure and noble personality blend with the sacred principle of loyalty. God Save the Queen!"

The choir and congregation said "Amen," and immediately rose and sang "God Save the Queen," and the Moderator dismissed them with the Apostolic benediction.

THE AFTERNOON.

It had been announced that the students were to assemble at the Royal and march over to Convocation Hall, as in the morning, and the JOURNAL'S Own Reporter was on the point of turning aside to the Den to join them, when he saw a mob rushing helter skelter towards the back door of the college. He joined the rush, and the succeeding moments were rather confused. John stood siege manfully, fastened the windows the boys tried to force, rushed to the doors they attacked, and in general demeaned himself stontly. To add to our distress, successful and unsympathetic comrades were grinning at us from the gallery window. At last an entrance was gained; the crowd poured through the door and rushed upstairs, only to find the gallery already filled and to proceed to crowd it. It was then fifteen minutes to three, and the time till the ceremony began was enlivened by many of the means of killing time known to students. Songs were sung; the football hero who acted as usher was encouraged with "Well played!" "Well followed up!" A few unlucky fellows who had not been able to find room in the gallery and had therefore taken seats in the body of the hall were made to feel that they were attracting unusual attention, and the various guests were greeted as fancy or inclination prompted. But it must not be supposed that the boys' behaviour throughout the course of the meeting was bad; on the contrary it was excellent. The singing was good and the best of attention was paid to the speakers, while the remarks that were occasionally made were generally appropriate.

At last the time approached; the cheers that had greeted nearly all the guests who had entered the hall were redoubled when the Principal escorted Lady Macdonald to the front. Then distinguished guests followed one another thick and fast and the platform was soon filled. Upon it, besides the Chancellor, the Principal, the Vice-Principal and the Senate, were: Lord Stanley, of Preston, the Governor-General of Canada; Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. G. W. Ross, Chancellor McVicar, of McMaster University; and in addition to the visitors from all parts of the Province who were present in the forenoon there were: His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario; Dr. Geikie, Dean of Trinity Medical School, Toronto; the Professors of the Royal and Women's Medical Colleges, Kingston; General Cameron, Commandant R.M.C.; Dr. Waddell, Professor, R.M.C.; D. B. McTavish, A.M., Ottawa; J. Macdonald Oxley, Ottawa; Rev. J. A. Macdonald, editor *Knox College Monthly*; Hon. George A.

Kirkpatrick, M.P.; Hiram Robinson, Ottawa; Rev. G. Porteous and many others.

A great number of letters and telegrams had poured in as the day of the celebration drew near. They breathed the kindest sympathy in the desire to do honor to the memories of the founders of Queen's, and cordially wish continued prosperity.

From sister universities and colleges the following were received:

From the Bishop of Rupert's Land, Chancellor of the University of Manitoba; cordial greetings.

Chancellor Allan, of Trinity College, Toronto: "I tender the most hearty congratulations of Trinity University on the magnificent success and wonderful progress of Queen's University, of which all connected with it may be justly proud. We trust that as co-workers with Queen's in the great cause of higher education, the most cordial relations may always continue to exist between the two universities."

Dr. Caven, on behalf of Knox College, Toronto: "We shall rejoice with you in all that these fifty years have accomplished, and unite in the prayer that the future may be still more propitious than the past. You have a fine field, a teaching staff which would do credit to any University, and means I am sure will not be wanting for the development of the University in accordance with the growth of the Province and Dominion."

Chancellor Blake, Vice-Chancellor Mulock and President Sir Daniel Wilson, on behalf of Toronto University, "offering cordial congratulations and hearty good wishes for the prosperity and advancement of Queen's University on its entrance on a fresh era in its history."

The Principal of McMaster University: "Allow me to assure you of my cordial approval of the independent stand which Queen's University has taken for University education in the Province of Ontario."

Sir William Dawson, on behalf of McGill University, Montreal.

Chancellor Henniker, on behalf of Bishop's College, Sherbrooke: "I have admired the energy, and have been warmed by the success of your Principal in his endeavours to enlarge the field of university training. I hope Queen's may continue to prosper both in numbers and in efficiency. The country needs more than anything else a deeper sense of the nature of higher education, and if Canada is to win for herself a place amongst the nations, she must train her own men for public and professional life. We have some of the best raw material in the world, a thoughtfully persevering and intelligent people. All that is required is thorough grounding in our schools and a broad philosophic spirit in our universities."

Monsignor Hamel on behalf of Laval University, Quebec.

Dr. MacVicar on behalf of the Presbyterian College, Montreal.

President Burwash, of Victoria University.

Rev. Y. J. Fillatro on behalf of the President of Ottawa University.

Principal Harrison on behalf of the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

Principal Forrest on behalf of Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, N.S.

Also from the following :

From Rev. Dr. Laillaw, St. Paul's church, Hamilton :
 "I am proud to be pastor of the church in which the first meeting was held in connection with the founding of Queen's University. 'Behold how much wood is kindled by how small a fire!' My remembrance of the unbroken harmony I have always found reigning at Queen's, and of the delightful intercourse I have been permitted to have with her beloved Chancellor, Principal, Professors and other friends, reminds me of the sacred words : 'If we walk in the light, as He is in the light, we have fellowship one with another.'"

From the Honorable Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario.
 From the Honorable Charles Durny, Minister of Agriculture.

From the Honorable Christopher Fraser, Minister of Public Works.

From the Honorable O. M. Gibson, Provincial Secretary.

From the Honorable A. M. Ross, Treasurer.

From W. R. Meredith, M.P.P. : "I should have been glad to have taken part in the interesting ceremonies of the occasion and to show my appreciation of what Queen's has done for higher education in this province and to wish



QUEEN'S FIRST HOME, 1842.

From Archbishop Cleary unavoidably detained in Toronto : "I can therefore be with the learned Faculty and the friends of Queen's in spirit only, when they meet to joyfully celebrate the first half-century's growth and prosperity of the University. I beg leave to proclaim by anticipation my hearty good wishes for the continued success and increased usefulness of Kingston's noble institution of learning, whereat arts, science and literature are guaranteed to all our youth without offence to the religious sentiments of any."

her in person, as I do, though absent, a still more brilliant career in the next fifty years of her existence. Not only Kingston but the Province has reason to be proud of Queen's."

From United States Consul General Lay.

From Goldwin Smith, D.C.L., Toronto.

From Rev. Canon Curran, A.M., Hamilton : "As one of Queen's oldest graduates I rejoice at her continuous prosperity. May her motto be 'Dirige.' Dr. Malloch joins me in wishing you all a pleasant time."

From the Warden of Renfrew.

" P. A. Stewart, Warden of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.

From A. F. Wood, M.P.P., North Hastings.

" W. Lees, M.P.P., Fallbrook.

" A. Armstrong, M.D., Arnprior.

" Rev. D. J. Hyland, Bishop's Mills.

" Rev. W. R. Cruickshank, Montreal.

" Philip G. Ross, Montreal.

" A. Bertram, Toronto.

" Robert Hay, Toronto.

" Hon. Hugh Mackay, Montreal.

" B. M. Baxter, Ottawa.

" Daniel Clark, M.D., Toronto.

" J. D. Bissennette, A.M., Dundas.

" J. S. Pringle, Cornwall.

" D. B. Dick, Toronto.

" B. Rosanmond, Almonte.

" Rev. Robert Wallace, Toronto.

" McKellar Bros., Fort William.

" Walter Scott, Nottawa.

" P. C. Montgomery, Pottstown.

" Rev. James Watson, D.D., Huntingdon.

" A. Irving, Pembroke.

" Colin Cameron, Iroquois.

" Ronald D. McEachern, Eldon.

" Hon. Robt. Hamilton, Auburn.

" J. P. Whitney, Morrisburgh.

" the Misses McKellar, Fort William.

" Rev. Geo. Snellie, D.D., Fergus.

" J. Carswell, Renfrew.

" Chas. McDowell, B.A., Renfrew.

" J. D. Moise, Winnipeg.

" Hugh McLennan, Montreal.

" Judge Fraclick, Belleville.

" B. Tett, Bedford Mills.

" A. McLennan, Lancaster.

" T. G. Carscallan, Mayor of Napanee.

" H. G. Hopkirk, Stratford.

" K. Urquhart, Martintown.

" Thomas Bain, M.P., Dundas.

" Thomas Hale, Pembroke.

" James Gillies, Carleton Place.

" E. H. Bronson, M.P.P., Ottawa.

" Rev. Dr. Neill, Campbellford.

" J. Thorburn, L.L.D., Ottawa.

" Rev. Alexander Bell, Peterboro.

" Jane E. Lewis, Mono Mills.

" J. K. Macdonald, Toronto.

" W. P. Hudson, M.P.P., Roslin.

" Rev. J. Barclay Muir, M.A., Huntingdon.

" F. F. Macnab, B.A., Arnprior.

" Geo. Malloch, B.A., Arnprior.

" Rev. J. B. Mullan, Fergus.

" Hon. Dr. Freehette, Quebec.

" J. McLennan, Montreal.

" Rev. John Laing, D.D., Dundas.

" C. C. Field, M.P.P., Cobourg.

" Rev. D. P. Niven, B.A., Dromore.

" Geo. M. Watson, Neilman's Corners.

" W. J. Johnston, Uxbridge.

" Dr. Agnew D. Grant, Smith Falls.

From Arch. Jamieson, M.D., North Gower.

" Rev. S. V. Kellogg, D.D., Toronto

" J. S. Biggar, Belleville.

" Rev. D. McDonald, A.M., Carleton Place.

" Jas. Manson, Struthroy.

" Rev. Robt. Moodie, Stainer.

" D. M. Tait, St. Thomas.

" Rev. J. Campbell, Ph. D., Collingwood.

" W. Needham, Bohaceygon.

" Jennie Alexander, Consecon.

" A. Dingwall Forsythe, Fergus.

" Rev. Ghas. A. Tanner, Levis, Quebec,

and from many others.

We copy from the *Empire* a few words of introduction to its report of the proceedings:

"Distinguished visitors and citizens of Kingston thronged the auditorium. Ladies were almost as numerous as in the morning. The students in the gallery showed how well they could behave. They could sing and cheer in season, and they could listen when the time for listening was at hand. They proved themselves worthy of the occasion and of Queen's. When Chancellor Fleming entered the hall, dressed in his academic robes, at the head of a long procession of notables, the cheer that went up almost lifted the roof off. Lady Macdonald, who had entered a few minutes previously, received a perfect ovation, and His Excellency the Governor-General and Sir John were welcomed with three times three and a tiger. The entire scene was one long to be remembered by all who were there to witness it. It had a peculiar significance for His Excellency, the representative of Her Majesty in this Dominion, was to receive the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa*."

The Chancellor first called on the Registrar to read the following minute of Senate:

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, Dec. 11, 1889.

The Senate being met and constituted, *inter alia*, the Senate unanimously agreed to confer and hereby do confer the honorary degree of doctor of laws on His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron of Preston, G.C.B., Governor-General of Canada, on the occasion of his visiting this University at the semi-centennial celebration on the 18th inst.

Extract from the records of the Senate of Queen's University.

GEORGE BELL, LL.D.,

Registrar.

The Principal then presented His Excellency in the following speech:

MR. CHANCELLOR:—I present unto you His Excellency Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor-General of Canada, whom the senate has thought worthy of receiving the degree of doctor of laws. It has been an ancient custom at the universities of the Mother Country, whose traditions we here in Canada have inherited, to bestow this degree, not only on those who have acquired literary or scientific reputation, but also on those who have largely contributed to the public welfare, either by private labors or by eminent services in the discharge of great public functions, and it is more particularly in this last-mentioned sphere, which in our days requires so much

practical ability and so many virtues of prudence, self-control and kindly wisdom that the noble lord has worthily supported the dignity of a name already so illustrious in the history of his country. The representative of a great historical family, the son of a statesman whose brilliant achievements in letters and politics have made his name a tradition in literary as well as parliamentary circles, the distinguished servant of the State, who has successively filled the offices of Lord of the Admiralty [1868], Secretary of State for War [1878-81], Secretary of State for the Colonies [1885-6], President of the Board of Trade [1896], and who, since the 11th of June, 1888, has represented the Imperial Government in Canada with singular tact and impartial ability—on all these counts the senate of Queen's University has great gratification in adding the honored name of Lord Stanley to the list of its honorary graduates.

The Chancellor, rising, said: "In the name of this University, and under authority of Royal Charter, I confer on your Excellency the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. I hereby offer my hand in token of Your Excellency's cordial welcome amongst us, and it will give me much pleasure to direct the Registrar to enroll your name, Dr. Stanley, on the list of graduates."

"Three cheers for Dr. Stanley," rang out from the gallery, followed by "For he is a jolly good fellow."

LORD STANLEY'S REPLY.

Lord Stanley was enthusiastically welcomed by the audience and students on rising. He said:

MR. CHANCELLOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I have been informed that it is not contrary to custom that I should address a few words of thanks to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Senate of this University for the honor they have conferred upon me. For the last two days I have been the subject of occasional telegrams asking for the precise words or terms of the address which I was about to deliver to you. I could only reply stating the actual fact that at the moment there was no person more utterly ignorant about the facts than the person to whom the messages were delivered. (Laughter.) Until this morning, by some of those accidents which occasionally will occur, I was not aware officially that I was to have the honor of addressing you, and you will therefore, excuse me if I seem to fall short of the occasion.

A voice from the gallery—Certainly.

Lord Stanley—I am much obliged to you. (Laughter.) It was precisely on that assumption I ventured to say what I have just said, but I would supplement my deficiencies on this occasion in venturing to speak to you, for this is after all an occasion of much importance, upon which I am allowed, or I believe, invited, to say a few words to you. It is only a short time since that a paper was given me by some kind hand, but don't be alarmed, I don't intend to read the paper, which is a voluminous one, and contains after all that which is the essence of our proceedings to-day. It is a recital of interesting events which happened on the 18th December, 1839, fifty years ago, and moreover by another accident I believe it was on a Wednesday. It was a meeting which, I believe, was largely attended, at which there was the question raised

of the establishment of a Presbyterian College. That meeting was largely addressed, I make no doubt, although the actual terms are not before me, but the fact remains that fifty years ago this day the first step was taken which led to the foundation of this University. Now, this University, like the Queen, whose honored title it bears, is celebrating its jubilee after fifty years of honorable and loyal discharge of its duties. (Applause.) The time has come when it can look back to fifty years of useful life. Fifty years ago there commenced a movement which, though it originated here, was followed up in other parts of the country and which met with such success that those that put their hand to the plough had never again to look back with any regret. From that day forward to this day Queen's University has been, though not uniformly, upon the path of progress.

A voice from the gallery—Yes, you bet.

Lord Stanley—Yes, if you will. (Loud laughter.) Though upon the whole it would be more appropriate on some other occasion. (Renewed laughter.) Well, the last twenty years has been a period of altogether unbroken prosperity. It has shown an increase in the number of students, an increase of the endowments, and an increase of the educational staff. (Applause.) Now I should like to stop here, I should like to sit down for reason of my natural feelings, which you will understand to be of a justifiable kind; I am a little inclined that way; but I wish to earn my spurs by competing with those who, as historians, have described all the great and noble things of the past. I should like to touch, like the historian of nowadays, upon those things; I should like to have drawn a picture of the meeting which took place fifty years ago. If I had written of the time I might have been permitted to work out a great many details, as true at least as many of the histories now written. (Applause.) But I am unfortunately, or rather fortunately I may be permitted to say, confronted by the fact, or I may say by the three facts, which prevent me launching out into the realms of fancy. (Laughter.) There are at the present moment standing among us, and not far off, three gentlemen who are able to say not only what they think, but who are able, of their own personal knowledge, to give us an account, and, of course, with a great deal more accuracy than I can pretend to, of the proceedings of that eventful day in the annals of Queen's University. I find among the names of those who moved the resolutions one gentleman who, in his early life, seems to have developed that energy and public spirit which have since made him so famous. (Applause.) I find the name of a certain John A. Macdonald—(loud cheering) who on that day moved a resolution and spoke, I am satisfied, more than once. (Applause and laughter.) He appears to have done it, too, with that appropriateness to the subject and firm belief in his own powers which long since earned for him the foremost place in the Dominion; foremost in the honor of his countrymen alike for his knowledge, his experience and his public spirit. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) I find another name to confront me, one of which I speak with deep respect—Dr. William Reid—(applause)—a name honored and well known through the Presbyterian Church. It is, I believe, a pleasure to you to welcome here to-day the secretary of

that meeting fifty years ago—Mr. Rose—(applause)—and in face of what they will say to you with authority any little that I could have to say must be put on one side. You will all prefer to learn the history of the University from those who can speak with personal knowledge. It is to those authorities that I refer you, and they will shortly give you an account of their memories of that most eventful day. It is to those gentlemen that you must look for all that passed on that occasion. As to the great results that have been produced since I would say, *si monumentum queris circumspecte*. (Applause.) If you wish to see the results of that day, look around on this great establishment, this great University, and see what it has done, see what material progress it has made; how, from so small a beginning, there has arisen this vast mass of buildings, filled, I have no doubt, from corner to corner with students, and of whom industry would be but a faint description. (Applause.) More than that, you can look still further afield and can see that in fifty years this University has produced and sent forth in this province and throughout the length and breadth of the land, men who have lived great and honored lives wherever they have been placed, and who have spread the name and love of Queen's University throughout the Dominion. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I only hope that your motto will remain and that wisdom and learning may be still the stability of Queen's University. (Applause.) As the humblest and youngest graduate of this University I beg to thank you once more for the honor you have conferred upon me, and I assure you that my earnest wishes and prayers are for the success of this undertaking. (Loud applause.)

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

THE RISE OF QUEEN'S AND ITS SPLENDID RECORD OF ADVANCEMENT

Chancellor Fleming was warmly welcomed when he rose to address the assemblage. The audience were not disappointed, for the chancellor's statement elicited the closest attention and was frequently interrupted with applause. He said:

Your Excellency your Honour, Members of the Convocation.—On behalf of this university it is my duty to welcome you on this auspicious occasion and to thank you for your kindness in being present. I ask your indulgence for a few moments that I may very briefly explain the circumstances under which your attendance has been invited.

The advance of learning has long been earnestly desired in and around Kingston. The subject of education has been associated with this part of the Dominion from the earliest beginnings.

When the independence of the old thirteen colonies was recognized a hundred and six years ago a large number of persons refused to renounce allegiance to their sovereign. They preferred abandoning their homes and everything they possessed to a severance of the ties which bound them to the motherland. They were generally persons of worth, status and education, and many of them sought refuge in Upper Canada, then an unbroken wilderness. They found their way to the Upper

St. Lawrence and the eastern part of Lake Ontario, where they at once commenced to hew out of the forests new homes for their children.

These Loyalist refugees brought with them the intelligence and educational instincts which characterized their class, and, as a consequence, schools were soon in demand. In a few years they appear to have aimed at something higher than the ordinary common school. There is a record of a memorial dated in 1789, exactly a hundred years ago, from the settlers of the district, to the Governor General, Lord Dorchester, in which they lament the educational privation of their condition and pray that a seminary of learning be established in Frontenac, now the city of Kingston.

A favorable response was granted and provision was made for the support of the seminary. A few years later we hear of an excellent classical school successfully conducted under Dr. John Stewart, a U. E. Loyalist clergyman, who had achieved renown in Pennsylvania.

Before the century came to an end a young Scottish teacher, Mr. John Strachan, arrived in Kingston. Very soon after his arrival he endeavored in every way to create a high standard of learning. It was in the then small town of Kingston that this remarkable man commenced his career. Dr. Strachan, until the day of his death, occupied the foremost position in connection with higher education. While he remained a teacher of youth it was his aim to stimulate the minds of his pupils towards the attainment of high position in the annals of their country. That Dr. Strachan's efforts were eminently successful, the history of many of the prominent men who have passed away fully bears witness. Although he subsequently moved to Cornwall, for years afterwards he returned to Kingston to deliver courses of lectures. Thirty years afterwards Dr. Strachan became the first Anglican Bishop of Toronto, his diocese extending over the whole of Upper Canada.

As years passed on, a steady stream of immigrants from England, Ireland and Scotland was directed to Canada. The Scottish immigrants were for the most part Presbyterian, and prior to 1843 they were generally connected with the National Church. They brought with them that high appreciation of the necessity of a sound education characteristic of their countrymen for centuries.

In 1831 the Presbyterian Synod of Upper Canada experienced great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of ministers from the mother country, and it became impressed with the necessity of educating young men in the colony. It was accordingly proposed that a college should be established in Canada, and Kingston, being the most central and generally the most eligible point for such an institution, was selected by the Synod as the site where it should be placed.

The Church of Scotland in Canada felt the importance of a thoroughly educated ministry. They knew that literature, science, philosophy, and all that constitutes the Arts course of a University are the legitimate hand-maidens of divine truth, and they desired the highest standard in every branch of learning. They therefore took every means to promote the establishment of a college which would be generally accessible to all classes of the people, and which would command the confidence

and support of all denominations of Christians. The Government was memorialized and the most strenuous efforts were made for years to achieve this great and nationally important work. But up to 1839 nothing whatever had been done within the province likely to result in the much desired University. The Synod feeling that higher education in Upper Canada should no longer be neglected, determined to appeal directly to the Presbyterians of the province, numbering then about a hundred thousand, and it entreated the friends of the cause to assist by contributions as bountiful as their circumstances would permit. The documents which were circulated explained very clearly that although the primary object of the Synod was to obtain a high standard of education for their own ministers, it was also the desire and purpose to provide for a complete course of literary and scientific training, open to all; \$120,000 to \$160,000 was asked for, to make a commencement.

Following this appeal the first meeting to raise funds was held in St. Andrew's church, in the city of Kingston, on December 18th, 1839. The meeting was marked by enthusiasm and success, a large sum was subscribed, and thus the endowment of the college was practically commenced.

Contributions came in from many quarters in all sections of the country. We must bear in mind that half a century back there was not the same accumulated wealth in Canada as we find to-day. The large majority of the population were clearing the forest and struggling to gain the means of living. It is the more astonishing, therefore, that the response to the general appeal made was so generous. In a few months Legislative authority was sought and a bill was assented to entitled "An Act to establish a college by the name and style of the University at Kingston." The year following, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to grant a royal charter conferring on the institution the rank and title of Queen's College and University.

I have ventured to direct attention to these few historical facts in order to bring out clearly the reasons why we are assembled to-day in this Convocation Hall. It must be obvious from what I have stated that in this portion of the Dominion the original elements of the population consisted of men and women willing to sacrifice all they held dear in worldly possessions for principle. Before the United Empire Loyalists took refuge in Canada they were no unimportant part of the best element of society in the thirteen colonies. They were essentially of the law-abiding, God-fearing class, instinctively loyal to authority and order. While men of this stamp were a real loss to the United States, they were a greater gain to the land of their adoption. Our first settlers were men of true metal; no better could be found in any part of the world to lay the foundation of a new British colony. The exodus of the one country became the genesis of the other, and the district of which Kingston forms the centre is held to be the cradle of Upper Canada. Here and elsewhere the descendants of the first settlers have multiplied and given their impress to the community.

Upon the original substructure of population has been added from year to year, during a century, another class

of people. Not the communistic or the nihilistic to blight society and destroy the security and purity of life. Not the servile, the criminal or depraved from the congested centres of Europe. Those who have come to us from beyond the sea have been the industrious and enterprising, the intelligent and religious, the peaceful and well-principled. They came here imbued with a manly, independent spirit, resolved to better their condition by labour and honourable means; they did not seek to change their allegiance although they might easily and with apparent advantage have done so. They deliberately determined to remain under the flag within the folds of which they were born so that they might enjoy and transmit to their children religious and political freedom and retain their relationship to the glories and traditions of their fathers in unbroken connection with the Empire.

There exists and there has always existed in this community an earnest desire for the advancement of learning and its geographical position and the salubrity of the climate has recommended Kingston from the beginning as the fit place for a great educational centre. It would indeed seem from the historical record as if the genius of a University had a being here a century back. It required only the fructifying influence of time and of new elements of strength and vigor to render these germs productive of fruit. They remained long in an embryonic state, but at last, on the 18th of December, 1839, a practical issue resulted, and we are now assembled to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the natal day of Queen's. The beginning of this institution was a memorable epoch in the annals of Kingston, for on that day the mutual friendship and affection of the city and the University was happily established to become inseparable for all time.

As a consequence of the direct parentage of the University, the Divinity Faculty is Presbyterian, but it must be obvious to anyone that the education which is a fit preparation for the study of Divinity is also equally adapted for the secular professions. The founders of Queen's therefore threw open to all the doors and degrees of the literary and scientific departments. To quote their words—they did not doubt that many parents who justly think learning too dearly purchased for their children at the ordinary risk of having their principles and minds corrupted would be glad to confide them to a University such as this.

This wise and patriotic design has more than realized every expectation. Our graduates are of all denominations, and as an evidence that the teaching has been and continues to be catholic in the widest sense, we can count among our warmest friends the adherents of all churches. The best proof of the happy relations which exists between the college and the community may be found in the list of the contributors to the endowment. Little more than a year ago they responded to an appeal for an additional quarter of a million; on that occasion private munificence was not confined to Presbyterians, as liberal contributions were secured from members of the Roman Catholic, the Anglican, the Methodist, Baptist, Congregational and other bodies. It is with deep satisfaction we gratefully acknowledge this wide spread sympathy and generosity of feeling.

It is our earnest desire to do honour to the fathers, the founders and the benefactors of this University. The Trustees, the Council and the Senate have determined that no one who has given aid shall ever be forgotten. Already means have been taken to commemorate their names and chronicle their deeds. First, it has been resolved to place permanently on the walls of Convocation Hall memorial brasses in honour of the several groups of benefactors, from the foundation onward. Two of these have been placed in position, and to-day they are to be uncovered. Others are in the hands of the engravers and brass-workers, to be added when they are completed.

Secondly, it has been resolved to enroll the names of every friend who has aided the institution. A volume is being specially prepared for this purpose. It will be known as the Domesday Book of Queen's University, and within its pages will be inscribed not only the names of the benefactors, but a faithful chronicle of all special and important events connected with this seat of learning. The Trustees will be the special custodians of Domesday Book.

I think it fitting that I should refer to the founders as they are inscribed in the Royal Charter. The list embraces twenty-six names, twenty-five of whom have passed away. With profound veneration I feel it my duty to read the names: The Reverends Robert McGill, Alexander Gale, John McKenzie, William Rintoul, William T. Leach, James George, John Machar, Peter Colin Campbell, John Cruikshank, Alexander Mathieson, John Cook; the Honorables John Hamilton, James Crooks, William Morris, Archibald McLean, John McDonald, Peter McGill; and Edward W. Thompson, Esq., Thomas McKay, Esq., James Morris, Esq., John Ewart, Esq., John Steele, Esq., John Mowat, Esq., Alexander Pringle, Esq., John Strange, Esq.

The sole survivor is the venerable Dr. Cook, of Quebec, who, I regret to say, is prevented by the infirmities of age from being here with us. If we are denied the satisfaction of having in our midst any of those whom Her Majesty was graciously pleased to honor, we value the more the presence to-day of the representative fathers who have been good enough to come to this celebration. They will renew to us the memories of the past, and it will be my duty to call upon the youngest Trustee specially to address and pay honor to the three gentlemen now present, the survivors of the men who took part in the business of the meeting held in this city fifty years ago. While this pleasing duty is delegated to another I cannot deny myself the great satisfaction of welcoming to this hall those three representatives of the founders of this institution:

The Right Honorable Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada.

The Rev. Dr. Reid, Senior Clerk of the General Assembly.

Mr. Roderick M. Rose, who acted as Secretary this day fifty years ago.

Generations of students have come and gone since the lectures first commenced in our halls, but the institution retains its identity. A properly constituted University lives on year by year and age by age, expanding in growth, increasing in influence and ever diffusing the

light of knowledge. There have been dark days in the history of this University. It has not been without trials and misfortunes and difficulties, but like some of the great seats of learning in the old world, Edinburgh for example, after which Queen's is modelled, difficulties have only had the effect of awakening inherent life and vigour. As the oak is made strong by the buffeting of the storm, so the vicissitudes which this institution has experienced have had the effect of sending deeper its roots, strengthening its limbs, broudening its branches and adding power and vitality and vigor to its constitution.

It is well that we should on this occasion take a panoramic survey of the events which have occurred since the day this institution came into being. The aged always look backward and they delight to recall their early days; we too, although as a University still in the spring time of youth, delight to turn our eyes towards the morning of our existence and dwell for a time on the past; but our greatest happiness and highest duty must always be to look forward and ever to consider the present as a new commencement, a new starting point from which to reach upwards to a higher degree of excellence and forward to a higher degree of usefulness, to our race and to our country.

The future is wisely concealed from us and we do not know who in this vast assemblage will take part by their presence in the gathering which we cannot doubt will be held at the end of another fifty years, but this much we know, the spirit of the founders is alive to-day, and we feel well assured that it will always live to carry out, in the best manner and in the fullest measure, the broad and patriotic views which actuated them.

A MEMORIAL

TO THE BENEFACTORS WHO LAID THE FOUNDATIONS OF QUEEN'S.

At the conclusion of the Chancellor's address, Rev. W. T. Herridge, B.D., was called upon to uncover the first of the memorial brasses. Rev. Mr. Herridge said:

MR. CHANCELLOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—This is one of those rare occasions on which it seems an obvious disadvantage to be a young man, and I am, therefore, doubly grateful to the committee of arrangements for assigning to the least venerable member of the Board of Trustees the pleasant task of unveiling this memorial to the oldest benefactors of the University. There may be a fitness in this course of procedure, for, while those are to be envied who retain personal recollections of the early days of this institution, its record is before us all, written not only in the chronicles of the Domesday Book, but on the pages of Canadian history, and, therefore, whether old or young, we are equal sharers in the joy of this celebration.

If I were a graduate of Queen's I might feel more diffident in speaking of the extraordinary progress of this seat of learning during the half century of its existence. Its foundation may well have seemed, even to the most sanguine, a hazardous experiment, for the country was young and its resources limited. There were then, I suppose, as there are now, prophets of evil, who felt quite certain that the scheme would be a failure. But

the fathers of this University, whether Presbyterian or not, clearly believed in the perseverance of the saints, and their untiring industry has now reaped its rich reward. The growth of Queen's has more than kept pace with the growth of the country. She has been true to her good name, loyal in her love of letters and loyal in her devotion to the British crown, and believing that this Dominion has before it a glorious future, she has always been marked by a contagious patriotism, and stands today by no means the least important factor in developing a national sentiment, and filling us with a just pride that we are Canadians.

Only a narrow vision, surely, will ever cause us to suppose that the success of one university does not in the end contribute to the success of all. Any new impulse given to the love of letters, from whatever quarter it comes, is not merely a local advantage, but a national benefaction. We need healthy rivalries in education as in other matters, and as an alumnus of a sister university with which you have lately had some friendly discussion, I am glad to know that, while cherishing good-will to others, you possess that proper self-respect which recognizes an individual mission, and resolves, unaided, to carve out a future of your own.

The causes of your success are manifold. You have students who, while by no means without laurels on the campus, have distinguished themselves by their ability and scholarship, and year by year are leaving these halls to assume honorable positions in various walks of life. You have professors not more remarkable for their wide and thorough knowledge than for their skill in imparting it to others. You have a Principal whose Herculean labors in the college halls, as well as among a host of diffident benefactors throughout the country, would have killed any ordinary man, but have left him, after a brief and well-earned rest, as young as ever. I almost regret to hear that his pecuniary trials are disappearing; for, however distasteful they must be to him, they have afforded an excellent discipline to many who were slow to recognize the claims of learning, and must therefore be regarded as not the least valuable result of his many-sided energy.

But while all these elements are to be taken into account in estimating the causes of Queen's prosperity, we must remember most of all the unselfish devotion of those who watched over its infant years. Queen's was always a strong child, constitutionally averse to coddling; but, of course, it had to be carried for a time, before it learned to walk alone. For the beginnings of the magnificent achievements of to-day, we must look back to the small band of earnest men who fifty years ago met together to devise means for the establishment of this University. Of those those spoke at that meeting but three, I am told, survive—Mr. Rose, a respected resident of this city; Rev. Dr. Reid, the eternally juvenile clerk of the General Assembly, and Sir John Macdonald, Premier of this Dominion. These were united with others, many of whom now rest from their labors, though some, well-known and honored in various spheres of life, are with us still.

The tablet which we have placed here in memory of these early benefactors is but a feeble acknowledgment of

the gratitude of succeeding generations. We unveil it more for our sake than for theirs, for the fathers of this University do not need any formal memorial. They have raised a monument more lasting than brass, and while the love of learning remains among us their noble deeds can never pass into oblivion. They will live in these college halls; they will live in the annals of Canada; they will live in the unfeigned homage of thankful hearts.

The tablet, which is of beautiful workmanship, bears the following device:

<p>Royal Arms.</p>	<p>In Memoriam of the Benefactors who Laid the Foundation of Queen's University. — See Records of U. D. B.</p>	<p>Queen's Arms.</p>
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SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD

GIVEN A ROUSING RECEPTION—HE TELLS OF FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The Chancellor extended a hearty welcome to Sir John A. Macdonald, who was requested to address the meeting. The veteran chieftain, who was cheered again and again, stood smiling and bowing before the audience for several minutes before the enthusiasm which his appearance called forth had subsided. He said:

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. CHANCELLOR AND GENTLEMEN.—This morning, after my arrival here from Ottawa, I was informed that I was expected to make some allusion to the events of fifty years ago. Since that memorable occasion, when a small party, small as compared with recent things, assembled in St. Andrew's Church, many events of importance have occurred to me which might naturally be expected to impair somewhat my recollection of what occurred on 18th December, 1839, but I am happy to say that my recollection is perfect. (Applause.) I was a young man just commencing my practice, and being a Kingstonian and a Presbyterian, I was exceedingly anxious that my native city should have the honor of being a University city—a seat of learning. (Applause.) As has been explained, I was one of those who assembled in St. Andrew's Church, now gone, like most of those who that day assembled within its walls. His Excellency was kind enough to say that he had no doubt that those who were present on that occasion could give more historically correct statements of the events than in his position he could do, but he ventured to state that I, among the rest, with youthful energy of the time, spoke eloquently. Now I must confess that his Excellency did me more than justice. I was modest then—(laughter)—modest as those young friends of mine in the gallery, and when I arose to move the resolution that was placed in my hands, and although I had prepared an eloquent oration, I was in such a mortal fright that I did not say a single word. *"Obstupui, steteruntque comæ, vox faucibus hæsit."* (Laughter.) I just placed the resolution in the chair—

man's hands and sat down. My silence was golden, and I was cheered more than if I had given a speech or had pluck enough to deliver it. It was an occasion of great pride to me to see the successful laying of the foundations of this University. It was still more gratifying to me to see its almost immediate success. (Applause.) The Presbyterians of Upper Canada and of the Protestant portions of Lower Canada came forward at once with enthusiasm, and with great liberality and generosity contributed to the success of this institution. It was also a great pleasure to me subsequently to invite to my little drawing room the medical men of the city, and at their head old Dr. Sampson, and settle the basis of the School of Medicine affiliated with the University. (Applause.) I do not know that I can say much more with respect to my recollections of the College. Yes, I have got one thing to say, and I will call upon the Principal to verify my anecdote. He was in pursuit—I won't say anything base, but he was in pursuit of money. (Laughter.) He laid aside all other considerations and he was in pursuit of the "mighty dollar." In Toronto I went to see a friend of mine who had paid a large contribution to the University at its inception. But this irrepressible Principal of yours was not satisfied with that. He was at him again, and when I went in the Principal turned round and said to me: "You have just come in time; will you help me with this obdurate man?" (Laughter.) "But," said my friend, "the subscription I gave was a large one, and it was for all time." "Well," said I, "thou, my good friend, give a little for eternity." (Great laughter.) The appeal was successful. That was another instance of where it is well to make a speech short, as they are sometimes more effectual than speeches of long duration. It is a great pleasure to me to meet in my old days at this very remarkable assembly my old friends, a pleasure not unmingled with melancholy recollections of those who are gone. I am delighted to meet my old friend, Mr. Rose, who, I may tell you, was my first client. (Laughter.) He is here this evening still vigorous, and it is well for us that we are able to congratulate ourselves as well as you. (Applause.) We are here in our health and strength, and in this I am glad also to refer to Dr. Reid. (Applause.) I look forward with great hope to the future of the University. I stood at its cradle, and am proud to see such a healthy child. You are yet young, but you are healthy, strong and vigorous, and can look forward with hope to the years of strong, vigorous manhood before you in the future. Allow me to say again that I am pleased to have the opportunity of being here, and I am pleased to think that whatever I have done has been so kindly remembered by those who, in their good-will, value it so much. (Loud applause.)

REV. WILLIAM REID, D.D.

Rev. Dr. Reid was next called on and spoke as follows: MR. CHANCELLOR—I regard it as a privilege and an honor to be present here to-day. I am aware that the honor has been put upon me, not on account of any personal consideration, but simply as being one of the survivors of those who took part in the proceedings of the meeting held in St. Andrew's Church on the 18th of De-

cember, 1839. It has pleased God to prolong my life beyond my expectation, and I thank Him for His goodness manifested throughout so many years, and that I am permitted now to appear on this platform.

Allow me to say, Mr. Chancellor, that I have peculiar pleasure in being here on this occasion and in seeing you occupying the distinguished position of Chancellor of Queen's University. We look back to-day over a period of fifty years. It is not quite so long since I first had the pleasure of your acquaintance; but I think it is about forty-five years since I first met you, just after you had come fresh from Scotland. I congratulate you on your splendid public and professional career, and on the high place which you hold in the estimation of the community, on the ground alike of private character and public services. May you be long spared to adorn the position which you so worthily fill!

Half a century is a long time to look back upon, and it need not be matter of surprise that some circumstances connected with the meeting in 1839 should have passed from my memory. But I retain a pretty vivid recollection of the meeting and of those who took part in the proceedings. I was then young; I had been only between two and three months in the country, and everything was new and full of interest. Besides, I had looked forward to the meeting with a degree of nervousness, as I had been asked to take part in the proceedings and to speak in support of some of the resolutions. I was about to make my first appearance on a platform, and being raw and inexperienced, and withal modest, as it becomes all young men to be, I had a little misgiving in thinking of the coming meeting. Students now are accustomed to speak in public, either on a platform or in a pulpit; but when I was a student it would have been looked upon as preposterous for a young man to speak in public before the Presbytery by its act of license had legally opened his mouth.

From the time of my arrival in Canada I had heard a good deal of the contemplated establishment of a Presbyterian college. Some years before a good many young ministers had been sent out by the Church of Scotland, but the numbers had fallen off, and in 1839 I think I was almost the only one who came out. The Rev. John Machar, afterwards Dr. Machar, the able and devoted minister of St. Andrew's Church in Kingston, and whose name will always be associated with Queen's College, had been in Scotland during that year and had done his best to secure additional laborers, but with little success. He returned a good deal discouraged, but more resolved than ever that something should be done with the view of obtaining a fuller supply of preachers for the rapidly increasing congregations which were being formed throughout the country. The matter had been discussed at the Synod, and at a meeting of the Commission of Synod held in the autumn of 1839, it had been determined that Kingston should be the seat of the college. The first public meeting, after correspondence had been held with leading men in different parts of the country, was appointed to be held in St. Andrew's Church on 18th December, 1839.

The chair was occupied by Dr. Machar, who made an earnest appeal in support of the proposal to establish a

college. I cannot forbear pausing for a moment to express my high estimate of Dr. Machar and my deep obligations to him and his excellent partner in life for the great kindness which I received from them. They were two of the excellent of the earth. Dr. Machar was a most impressive speaker, a kind and attentive pastor and a faithful friend, and Mrs. Machar was truly a mother in Israel. Their house was my home, at least my headquarters, for between two and three months, and I will ever gratefully remember their kindness to me then a stranger.

I cannot say that I remember much of the speeches delivered on the occasion. We may take it for granted that they were all earnest and eloquent. One of the principal speakers was the late Rev. Henry Gordon, of Gananoque. Mr. Gordon was one of the most disinterested and devoted ministers who ever came to Canada. In early life he had studied law, and was a member of the Society of Advocates in Edinburgh, but having experienced a great spiritual change, he gave up the profession of law and studied divinity. Having received license he came to Canada and was settled first at King and Newmarket and afterwards at Gananoque. When speaking on a subject which deeply interested him, he was apt to be oblivious of time, and he often required some sign, audible, visible or tangible, to let him know that it was time to close. On the occasion referred to he spoke at great length, treating the subject in all its aspects, and setting forth all possible reasons for organizing and sustaining the college. Among other reasons he dwelt at length, a little to the amusement of some of the audience, on the great impulse that would be given to the business of Kingston and the gain which would accrue to all tradesmen and artisans from the great influx of students to the new college.

I have a very distinct recollection of the appearance on the platform of one who has long occupied a prominent place as a public man, and whose name will always be associated with the history of Canada—I refer to the Right Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. He was present at the meeting and took an active part in the business. He was then a young and rising lawyer recently entered on the practice of his profession. His appearance arrested my attention, and made an impression which time has not effaced. Whether it was his active, lively and interested look and air, or whether it was something of that per-

sonal magnetism which he is said to possess, and which it is alleged even a political opponent can scarcely withstand, or whether it was some foreshadowing of future greatness and distinction, I cannot tell; but the impressions were made, and I have never seen him since, without thinking of the first occasion on which I saw and heard him.

Another gentleman of Kingston, now a man of high position and distinction, was present at the meeting as an earnest spectator and hearer, the Hon. Oliver Mowat, as was also his brother, now Professor Mowat. Their father, Mr. John Mowat, a highly respected citizen of Kingston, and for many years an elder in the Presbyterian church, took great interest in the meeting, as he did in every

thing connected with the interests of the church. Mr. Alexander Pringle was another whose name should not be passed over. He had come to Canada many years before, and had travelled through a great part of the country, when settlements were very sparse, and large tracts were unbroken forest. He was a very kindly old man and took much interest in young men whom he gathered around him. Among others who were present and took an interest in the object I may mention Mr. Joseph Bruce, another of the elders of St. Andrew's church, Major Logie, Mr. Harper, of the Commercial Bank, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Mr. Norman Greer, Mr. W. Ferguson, Mr. Mason, and of the younger men Mr. Andrew Drummond, afterwards of the Montreal Bank, Ottawa, and Mr. Geo. Davidson. The last mentioned was my guide and companion in my first missionary tour, which was to Camden, a little more than 50 years ago.

The ministers were all strongly in favor of some institution for the education of a Canadian ministry, and I may say that the Synod of the Presbyterian church in Canada in connection with the church of Scotland, which had been organized in 1831, contained a large number of faithful, laborious and excellent men. It has been the fashion with some to speak somewhat slightly of the ministers who came at an early period to the country. But they were in general men who would have been a blessing and an honor to any country and to any church. All, of course, were not equally good, but taken as a whole they were useful and devoted men, in labours most abundant, while their labours were in most cases very poorly remunerated.

Canada narrowly missed getting some very distinguish-



REV. DR. WILLIAMSON, Vice-Principal.

ed men. It is said that Dr. Chalmers had an offer of a position in Canada in connection with educational work, before Dr. Strachan came to the country. It is known that Dr. R. S. Caudlish had actually an appointment to Dundas. Circumstances prevented his coming out, and he subsequently became the eloquent and influential minister of St. George's, Edinburgh, and with Dr. Chalmers took a leading part in the ecclesiastical movements in Scotland. Had Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Caudlish come to Canada, and laboured here instead of in Edinburgh, the ecclesiastical history both of Canada and of Scotland might have been different from what we find it. But it is vain to speculate as to what might have been. They did not come to Canada, but lived and laboured in their native land.

I should like to say a few words about the more prominent ministers who were labouring in Canada when I arrived fifty years ago. Beginning at the east I would mention Rev. Dr. Cook, of Quebec, who is still in life and doing important work in connection with Morrin College, and whose name will always be remembered for services rendered to Queen's College; Rev. Dr. Mathieson, the stalwart asserter of the rights of the Presbyterian church; Rev. H. Eason, of the same city, afterwards of Knox College, Toronto, a man of varied and extensive acquirements; Rev. Dr. Urquhart, of Cornwall, the moderator of the first Synod of which I was a member, the duties of which office he discharged as he did every duty with equal dignity and courtesy; Rev. P. C. Campbell, of Brockville, an accomplished scholar, the first professor of Classical Literature in Queen's, and subsequently Principal of King's College, Aberdeen; Rev. J. Cruickshank, of Bytown, near Ottawa; Rev. W. Bell and Rev. T. C. Wilson, of Perth; Rev. G. Romanes, of Smith's Falls, afterwards of Queen's College; Rev. Dr. Machar and Rev. H. Gordon, whose names I have already mentioned; the apostolic Robert McDowall, one of the earliest pioneers of the Presbyterian church, and whose parish might be said to extend at one time from York to Brockville; Rev. J. Ketchan, of Belleville; Rev. J. M. Roger, of Peterboro, whose labours were most abundant through all the region around; Rev. Thomas Alexander, then of Cobourg, and who still lives near Brantford. In the west there were Rev. Dr. R. McGill, of Niagara, afterwards of Montreal; Rev. A. Gale, of Hamilton, a scholarly man and a wise counsellor; Rev. Dr. Bayne, of Galt; Rev. D. McKenzie, of Zora; Rev. James George, then of Scarboro, and at one time of Queen's College; Rev. M. G. Stark, of Dundas, an accomplished man, the friend and correspondent of Sir William Hamilton and of Sir William Hooker, the distinguished botanist; Rev. William Rinton, then of Streetsville, and afterwards of Montreal, who died while on a missionary tour to Metis, and whose grave I have visited in the little Protestant cemetery at Riviere du Loup. These, and others who might be mentioned, were doing duty as ministers of the Presbyterian church fifty years ago. They are all gone except two, Dr. Cook, of Quebec, and Mr. Alexander. I should mention Rev. Dr. Neil, of Seymour, who was ordained just one day before me, he on the 29th Jan., 1840, and I on the 30th of Jan. Dr. Neil is still alive, but retired from active service. All those whom I have mentioned were

known to me more or less, some I knew intimately, and several were beloved friends and associates. "One generation goeth and another generation cometh."

The ministers whom I have mentioned belonged to the Church of Scotland, but there were others not connected with that Church at the time, among whom might be mentioned Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Montreal; Rev. Dr. Boyd, of Prescott; Rev. Mr. Smart, of Brockville; Rev. Mr. Eastman, of Grimsby, one who did a great deal to extend Presbyterianism in the Niagara region; Rev. Mr. Proudfoot, London; Dr. Thornton, of Oshawa, and Dr. Jennings, of Toronto. The general union of Presbyterians was then still in the future. Indeed there had to be, at least there was, a process of separation, of disruption, of partial disintegration, before all the parts, all the *disjecta membra*, could be brought together. In the good providence of God, and through the working of His spirit, this has been in these latter days happily accomplished.

Mr. Chancellor, you have gained a world-wide reputation as a time regulator, but you cannot correct or retard the course of time, and who would wish to do so? It is true, time, like an ever-flowing stream, rolls on, and it carries us all along with it. Soon we shall have no more to do with time and the things of time. Soon our individual work will cease, but God's work will not cease. The earthly workers pass away; better work will go on. Yes, in other hands the work may be better done than by us. The world is advancing. Sometimes as old age comes upon us, and changes confront us, we may be led in our haste to feel and to say that the former days were better than these. But this would be an unwise conclusion. I am not a pessimist. What changes and advances have been made during the last fifty years, not only material and economic, but educational, moral and spiritual! I cannot believe, as some very good men do, that the world is becoming worse. I am persuaded that it is better to-day than it was when I was first able to form my judgments about it. There is a good time coming, a time when the kingdoms of the world shall become the kingdom of the Lord and of His Anointed. Let us rejoice in the thought, and make it our great concern to do our own work with diligence and fidelity, leaving the future to God in faith and confidence. "The Lord hath been mindful of us. He will bless us." He hath blessed this institution in the past. May He bless it in times to come, and make it more and more effective in spreading abroad the blessings of an enlightened education, and in sending forth many faithful men to publish abroad the gospel of the grace of God!

A SECOND MEMORIAL

TO THE BENEFACTORS WHO GAVE THE JUBILEE ENDOWMENT FUND.

Rev. Dr. Williamson was the next speaker. He rose to unveil the second brass, and in so doing said:

"You have just heard of the circumstances in which the founders of Queen's College took the first practical step for its establishment on 18th Dec., 1839, and of its being thereafter opened on 7th March, 1842, with two professors and eleven students, in a small frame house still standing on Colborne Street.

It was then like a pioneer settler in the Canadian forest, in his small and scantily furnished log house, with little help, with no labour-saving appliances for preparing the ground, sowing the seed, and reaping the fruits of the harvest, and no facilities by road or rail for marketing the produce. It was yet but a little and tender plant, keenly sensitive to every chilling wind that blew. How different the scene now, when we behold the same plant grown through the winters and summers, the clouds and sunshine, of fifty years, to its present fair proportions! How would it have gladdened the hearts of those, its beneficent first founders, on whose wisdom time has thus set its seal, but who have long since passed away, if it had been given to them, as it is to us, to see its wonderful and healthful growth and its stately form to-day! The University is now housed in this beautiful and commodious abode. It has a Principal, whose many sided ability and liberal and patriotic spirit, have made his name a household word throughout the Dominion, and sixteen Professors at his side. Others who have filled chairs in the College are gone, but they have been succeeded by men, my colleagues, than whom, I only echo the public sentiment when I say, that no other body of Professors in Canada holds a higher place. To aid still further the students in their work it has three Lecturers and five Tutors. It has a valuable and extensive library and physical and chemical apparatus. It has its prosperous affiliated Medical Colleges, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons and the Women's Medical College, and contracts have been entered into for the erection of the John Carruther's Science Hall.

We have this forenoon presented the offering of grateful hearts to the Giver of all good for these evidences of the prosperity of the University on this semi-centennial day. We have now gratefully remembered its founders. It still remains for us to discharge the pleasing duty of giving similar expression to our gratitude to those generous benefactors to the College, who have so essentially, under the Divine blessing, furthered its advancement by their contributions to the "Jubilee Fund."

The importance of this last addition to its endowment will at once be seen if we glance for a moment at the circumstances in which it originated, and the benefits which have more immediately flowed from its completion.

In 1887 the successful progress of the University was becoming more marked by its growing reputation, and the increase in the number of its students. It became, however, at the same time every day more apparent, that in order to its maintenance in the position which it had attained, and its still greater efficiency, a more than ordinary effort must be made to add to its capital without delay. The annual subscriptions to revenue of about \$8,000, which had been given by its friends, were about to terminate. Additions also required to be made to the teaching staff, and a new and special duty devolved upon it as the only University in Eastern Ontario attended by students of all creeds and denominations, in consequence of the proposed amalgamation of other Universities in the Province with the University of Toronto, and their proposed removal to that city.

A circular letter, therefore, pointing out the necessity of increasing the endowment of Queen's, having been

prepared by the Principal and endorsed and recommended by the Board of Trustees and the University Council, was, on 27th April, 1887, submitted to a general Conference of the Trustees, Council, Graduates and Benefactors, at which it was unanimously resolved "to appeal to the country for an addition to the endowment of \$250,000, to be known as the 'Jubilee Fund,' to replace temporary sources of revenue, to provide for additions to the teaching staff, and to equip and erect a new Science Hall."

The scheme thus inaugurated by the Principal and carried into effect mainly by his own appeals and indefatigable exertions in visiting the different parts of the country in its behalf, to the injury for a time of his own health, met with a most hearty and gratifying response, Kingston nobly answering to the call and leading the van. He had thus the satisfaction on 6th March, 1888, less than a year from the time when it was first projected, of reporting to the Trustees its complete accomplishment. Since then four new Professors, of eminent qualifications and tried ability, have been appointed to important chairs, and the Carruthers' Science Hall will be opened in the beginning of next College session.

It is, then, most fitting that we should do all honour to those generous donors who, most of them not rich in means, gave out of the riches of their hearts to a Fund so needful, and which has already so largely contributed to extend the intellectual domain occupied by the University, and to add to its strength and efficiency. This memorial tablet, which I now unveil, is but a small token of our grateful remembrance, but in the future glories of Queen's they will have inscribed for themselves a memorial more lasting than monumental brass or marble pile.

Bear with me while I add but one word more. While on this memorial day, as we view both the past and the present, it is good for us to cherish the thankfulness which is due to a gracious Providence and the warm hearts of attached friends, it is good for us also to be mindful of the duties and responsibilities of the vantage ground which has been gained. It has been reached by much earnest and persevering effort, bravely meeting and surmounting every difficulty which has presented itself. It is the result of high aims and hard work, as Principal Grant knows best how to tell you, and nothing great, now or in the future, is to be achieved by Professors or students, or by any one, in any other way."

This was the design of the second memorial:

Royal Arms.	In Honor of 500 Benefactors who in 1887-88, Contributed \$250,000 to the Endowment Fund.	Queen's Arms.
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R. VASHON ROGERS, Q.C.

Mr. R. V. Rogers, Q.C., replied for the Jubilee Fund benefactors. He said: "I might as well try 'to gild refined gold, to paint the lily, to add another hue unto the rainbow, or throw a perfume on the violet,' as attempt to add anything to the words of the eloquent speakers who

have preceded me. But Queen's, no less than England, expects every man to do his duty; and I have on behalf of the contributors to the Jubilee Fund to render thanks for the honor done them in having their little deeds of kindness commemorated in this substantial way. The University has given us a brazen tablet, but each one of us can say, almost in the language of an ancient gentleman well-known to the under-graduates in the gallery: 'I have helped to finish a monument more lasting than brass.' For I believe that Queen's will last while grass grows, or water flows. She was well and carefully planted fifty years ago, and now she is enlarging her borders and spreading forth her branches. It is with her as with the banian tree in the East, every shoot she puts out becomes at once a root and a support.

It is true Queen's has had no McMaster like Toronto; no Donald A. Smith, no Redpath like McGill; no Gooderham like Victoria; no George Munro like Dalhousie, but she has had a George Munro Grant, and better far, she still has him! He inaugurated the Endowment scheme of 1878; his fertile brain devised the five years plan; he originated the Jubilee fund of 1887; in fact in twelve years he has given Queen's \$440,000. And his tongue can still charm money into the coffers of the college; his eye, like that of the Ancient Mariner, can yet hold the unwilling listener; his hand can still delve into the well-nigh exhaustless mines from which he has already extracted so much treasure. Those mines are the hearts and purses of the people of Canada. No one has given us a quarter, or even the tithe, of a million of dollars; in fact, from scarcely any one has the hundredth part of a million been received. But eleven hundred people contributed to the Jubilee Fund, representing, probably, one thousand families who were willing to do, to dare and to suffer for Queen's. Such was the enthusiasm that the very undergraduates gave \$5,700 for that fund, money hardly saved from the fines of the Senate and of the Court of Inquiry.

Every foot that applauds to-day in the gallery, every heart that beats beneath a gown there, is worth \$100, yea \$500, to Queen's within the next ten or twenty years. Why, I know of one class that passed out of these halls some years ago and the amount subscribed by its members averaged over \$900 per Bachelor; and from what I know of those men I cannot say that they are very much better than many another class.

When University federation was spoken of, from every city this side of the Rockies, and from well-nigh every town and village in Ontario came the cry, "Queen's, stand fast and we will help you!"

Truly Queen's lives in the hearts and by the purses of the people of Canada, and because she so lives she has grown. In 1859, in Arts the University had but four professors; in 1869 she had but *five*; in 1879 she had five and one assistant; in 1889 she has *eleven* and *eight* assistants. In 1870 there were but 36 students in Arts; in 1880 there were 92, and now 230.

Onward and upward is the motto of Queen's, and ever has been. She is the oldest of the universities in Ontario; she first of Canadian universities extended her motherly arms to embrace the ladies among her students; she first enrolled a fair girl graduate with golden hair; she

first recognized a Woman's Medical College. This university is untrammelled by either church or state; her councillors are her sons, her graduates; her governors are her friends, appointed by herself; she belongs to no creed, no sect, no party; she is part of the Republic of Letters. Look at her seal upon the tickets, by which you, ladies and gentlemen, have been admitted here this afternoon, and you will find the rose of Merry England, the shamrock of ever-green Ireland, the thistle of bonny Scotland, all beneath the maple tree of glorious Canada, and the book of knowledge open to all lying upon the symbol of the Light of the World. Some of the sons of Queen's believe in Geneva, others in Rome; some follow Wesley, others Pusey; some are broad, others high, low, and a few narrow. The first man chosen by the Anglican Church in Canada as a missionary bishop was a graduate of this University.

The days when nations can win fame by martial deeds are over; arms have yielded to the gown. The only way to enter the temple of that goddess now is by literature, science and art. As Lord Dufferin said, "A university founded in the midst of an intelligent community is like an instrument of irresistible power and all-embracing energy in the hands of a giant. There is nothing scarcely that it cannot accomplish." Universities are necessary to the life of the people; to the moral and the spiritual, as well as the intellectual, life. Long since, Dean Stanley said that literature and culture are means of grace as well as sacraments and ordinances.

We Canadians would not be satisfied if all our churches were in one place, nor can we have all our colleges in one city. More than one sun is needed in the universe, so we need more than one university in this vast Province of Ontario.

Our own old sun, great and powerful as we think him, cannot do much for those who live in the vicinity of Sirius; Sirius must shine for them. In like manner Queen's cannot do much for people in and near Toronto; for them the University, and Trinity and McMaster must be the light-givers. It is ours to live and work for Queen's, to ever sing with heart and voice—"God save Queen's," to shout "Alma Mater Floreat!"

REMINISCENCES.

"MEMORIES OF QUEEN'S," BY REV. DR. WARDROPE, OF GUELPH.

The next speaker was Rev. Dr. Wardrope. He said:

We met in the forenoon to unite in special thanksgiving to God for what He has done for us in connection with the life and work of Queen's University. To the Israelites it was said long ago, in view of what the Lord had done for them, "Thou shalt remember all the way which the Lord thy God led thee these forty years in the wilderness, to humble thee, and to prove thee, to know what was in thine heart, whether thou wouldst keep His commandments or no." There are times in the history of individuals and in the history of communities when it is peculiarly becoming that they should "stand still"—not in indolent inaction, but in serious thought—times when they should reflect upon the past and anticipate the future. To such a time we have come to-day.

In the history of individuals, I have said. We are here in sympathy with our fellow-graduates; in sympathy with all uniting in this service; in sympathy with the Principal and Professors of the University, and with the thousands of its friends in this land and in other lands. But every one of us has a history of his own which he can retrace, with far more vivid recollections of it than any that he can have of Grote's history of Greece, or Macaulay's or Froude's history of England. You from the old lands can remember the fields, the burns, the plantations, the village greens of your childhood, just as if you had seen them yesterday. You who have grown up in the rural districts of our own country can remember the little clearings, gradually growing into well-cultivated farms, in which you wrought with your fathers and brothers; the "living rooms," as our friends across the line aptly call them, in which you learned housework with your mothers and sisters; the schools in which you got your first lessons; the roads or streets along which you walked, or played, or ran errands; all these are more distinct to the eyes of your minds than they would be if seen in the camera of any photographer. Through all these, as well as the scenes and toils of manhood and womanhood, the Lord has been with you; with countless blessings He has enriched you; from unnumbered dangers, seen and unseen, He has preserved you.

"Thus far the Lord has led me on,
Thus far His power prolongs my days;
And every evening shall make known
Some fresh memorial of His grace."

But it is the history of the College that we have to do with to-day. The University, I should have said; but there are so many cherished associations connected with the word "College" that, at a time like this, it is uppermost in our hearts, and falls most readily from our lips. What a place "the College" has always held in the esteem and solicitude of those seeking the highest welfare of the generations to come after them! What a factor it has always been in their calculations! I remember reading, over a quarter of a century ago, from an old record of the Puritans, who had crossed the Atlantic seeking in a new land "freedom to worship God." I was deeply moved by a paragraph of which I cannot now give the exact words; the substance of it was this: "After God had brought us safe to New England," said the chronicler, "and we had builded our houses, and made provision for our sustenance, erected our places of worship, and settled the civil government, one of the first things we longed for and looked after was to found our colleges, dreading to have an ignorant ministry to our churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust."

Aye, "to found our Colleges." Wonderful Colleges they must have been, you say. Well, that was undoubtedly a "day of small things," but we have little insight into the springs of life and action if we do not know that these were to the men of the time as much as Yale and Harvard are to the New Englanders of the present day. Carried in thought farther south we come to "the log college," about which memories have gathered no less sacred than about the Princeton that is now.

It is time, however, for me to come to Queen's. I believe I am kept from getting to the point by the thought

intruding itself that I have spoken here before with "memories of Queen's" as my theme. I fear that, if any antiquarian should, a few days hence, turn over the files of the COLLEGE JOURNAL I shall be found, in what I am about to say, to have been plagiarizing a good deal from myself. I hope I shall not be pilloried for that. I have no record of what I said, but I know that it is difficult to narrate again the same facts without using more or less the same words. There is, of course, a way of avoiding that; it was adopted by a worthy French officer of the old school. Having been admitted into the presence of the king, his majesty graciously entered into conversation with him. "How many sons have you?" said the king. "Four, may it please your majesty," said the officer. In two or three minutes the king enquired again. "How many sons have you?" said the king. "Four, your majesty," was the reply. After some other subjects had been referred to, the king repeated the question, "How many sons have you?" "Six, please your majesty," replied the officer. "Why," said the king, "I thought you said a little while ago you had but four." "True," said the officer, "but I feared that your majesty might be tired of hearing the same thing so often over." But I have thought it best not to adopt that expedient.

Then, again, when on a theme like this, I cannot altogether avoid speaking of myself, as it is about what I saw in connection with the early history of the University that you have kindly asked me to speak. That, then, you will likewise kindly excuse. My parents, whose desire it was that I should study for the ministry of the Gospel, had sent me to Edinburgh before I was fourteen years of age. Professor Pillans and Dunbar, names well known in Scotland fifty years ago, were then Professors of Latin and Greek respectively. The Professor of Latin, Pillans, was called then the "Professor of humanity." I mention that in passing, for the sake of some of the juniors, as I do not know whether that title is used in Queen's or not. Before I had advanced far in my College course in Edinburgh, my parents moved to this country, and I with them. My studies were thus interrupted, except in so far as they were pursued, in a kind of intermittent way, under my father's superintendence at home. I was not much concerned about that, as I took rather to farming, and wrought at chopping and logging, ploughing and threshing, for several years. At length a very strong desire took possession of me to give myself to the preaching of the Gospel. What had been the wish of my parents became, in a very controlling degree, my own. But the question was, How could I obtain the preparatory training? In our new circumstances my return to Scotland seemed out of the question. To go to Princeton would, at that time, have been not much easier, and was indeed hardly to be thought of. In that crisis of my life I heard with hope and joy about Queen's College.

Meetings with a view to its organization had been held two or three years before. But Queen's College, as likely to become a fact, was first brought definitely before my mind in a sermon by the late Dr. Bayne, then the honored minister of the Presbyterian Church at Galt. The sermon was preached on a week day in a log church in the Township of Puslinch. There was a good congregation

of men and women eager, even amid the toils and anxieties of a new settlement, to hear what was to be said about the proposed College. I myself listened with breathless interest, for it seemed a message to me different from what it was, or more than it was, to any other there. And I resolved there that, by the grace and help of the Lord, I should be at that College on the day of its opening. Sentences of the sermon I remember even now. I remember how, after speaking of the need of the College for the training of ministers for our own country, the preacher enlarged his view and took in the "dark places of the earth." It seemed strange that, speaking to a people who had just, with the utmost difficulty, secured a minister for themselves, he should dwell on the urgent need of those in darkness and in the shadow of death. How could a people in such circumstances be expected to think of missions to the heathen? But no one, so far as I knew, felt the words to be out of place. So far from that, there was an earnest response in many hearts as he closed his appeal with a burning energy, any true description of which would seem exaggerated now: "As long as there is one soul to be saved, one sinner to be plucked as a brand from the burning, one member of the human family, poor and perishing, who has never heard of the way of salvation through Jesus Christ, so long will the command be binding upon the church collectively and all its members, 'Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature.'"

My resolution concerning the College I was enabled to carry out. I may say a word about the journey to Kingston. The College was opened at an abnormal season—in the month of March. There was no navigation and no sleighing. Along with two fellow-students, the late John McKinnon, minister at Carleton Place, and the late Lachlan McPherson, minister at East Williams, I was driven by a friend from West Flamboro' to Kingston. Our conveyance was a farm wagon. There were no democrats then; at any rate, none that we knew of. Our boxes were our seats. We set out from Flamboro' on Saturday afternoon and drove to Esquesing, where we spent the Sabbath at the home of one of my fellow-students. On Monday we drove to Toronto. In four days we drove from Toronto to Kingston, reaching the city on Friday night. This was done with the same pair of horses all through; and I doubt if many of our roadsters now could do much better than that little team, which trotted away merrily home again, arriving in the end of the following week.

On Saturday morning we awoke refreshed, with nothing of the sensation of weariness, such as some of us would have now after a drive like that which we had. But we were strangers in the city—a busy place then, being the seat of government in those days. None of the people in the hotel at which we had put up could tell us anything about Queen's College. They had never heard the name. We set out, however, to reconnoitre, although not knowing whither to direct our steps. Reaching the market place, a name upon a sign, Donald Christie, caught our eyes. One of us said: "If there is a Presbyterian college here, a man with a name like that should know something about it." But, strange to say, although a member of St. Andrew's church, and pleasantly willing

to give us any information in his power, he could tell us nothing about the college. Bethinking himself, however, he said, "Go to the court house, ask there for Mr. Pringle, and if there is to be a Presbyterian college opened, he will be able to tell you all about it." So really we found him to be, and not only so, but before night he had us all comfortably settled in the snug cottage in which he himself then lived. The following day we heard Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Machar in the forenoon and afternoon. None of the students of that time are likely ever to forget the ability and affectionate faithfulness of his ministrations.

The Sabbath being past, the great business was the opening of the College. A small frame house had been taken to give temporary accommodation to the classes. There were in all two professors. One was Dr. Liddell, principal of Queen's College, and professor of natural philosophy, moral philosophy, logic, Hebrew, church history and theology. The other was Rev. P. C. Campbell (afterwards Principal Campbell, of Aberdeen), professor of Latin and Greek. The highest class in the college consisted of George (now Rev. Dr.) Bell. He was in advance of the rest of us, and he had studied philosophy, I think, under the supervision of the Presbytery of Hamilton. He was the sole theological student of the first session of about four months, and to him alone the Principal gave lectures in theology (about three in a week) during that period. Next in order of rank (coming downwards, I mean), was a class of three, of whom I was one. We studied under Dr. Liddell all the subjects I have mentioned as assigned to him, besides taking the senior Latin and Greek under Professor Campbell. Next to our class was another of three: the late Lachlan McPherson, W. A. (now Judge) Ross, and Robert (now Rev. R.) Wallace. Dr. Mowat and some others were then juniors. In the beginning of the following session the provisional staff received a most valuable accession in our venerated friend Dr. Williamson; and William (late Dr.) Bain, with some other students, came upon the scene. By that time we had prepared for moving into a building on Princess street, opposite St. Andrew's church. I say we, because, while the other students went home for the vacation, I remained as, in a kind of informal way, an official of the college. It follows, in order to mention this, to introduce some little notice of the preparatory school. Such a school was deemed indispensable, as there were a number of young men desirous of entering the college, but not yet ready to matriculate. As the first session was about to close Professor Campbell proposed to me that I should remain during the vacation and teach them. Thanks to the training of Professors Pillans and Dunbar, and especially of my father, I knew enough of Latin and Greek to warrant me undertaking that. The professor gave me the use of his class room, and, without my needing to do anything in the matter, arranged for my receiving liberal remuneration. That was really the beginning of the preparatory school of which my much esteemed friend, the late Dr. Bain, and I were formally placed in charge at the opening of the second session of the college. As to my own studies, the last act of my student life in Queen's was the reading of a Latin discourse, preceded

by a Latin prayer, from the high pulpit of St. Andrew's church. The audience, as far as I remember, consisted of the Principal and four or five students.

It is time for me to conclude. About the subsequent migrations of the college to its third and then to its present site, there are others who can speak better than I. I have only supplied the link which personal recollection has enabled me to furnish. We who lived among those past scenes look upon them with affectionate interest, but not with regret. We do not say "the former days were better than these." We heartily congratulate the students of the present time on their enjoyment of advantages so great and manifold. For the best and brightest days of Gospel grace, we look not with sadness to the past, but with hope to the future. Better days are to dawn than the world has yet seen. The light of the moon is to become like the light of the sun, and the light of the sun sevenfold, as the light of seven days. The Lord hasten it in his time.

PROVOST BODY.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. CHANCELLOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I feel it to be an especial privilege to be the bearer of the solicitations of the Sister Universities of Ontario upon so deeply interesting an occasion as the present. It is not too much to say that your Jubilee marks a distinct epoch of the utmost importance, not merely in the history of Queen's University, but in the educational progress of this great Province. In the name of your Sister-Universities I tender to you most hearty congratulations on the magnificent record of your progress, which we have just heard. To have received an endowment, nearly half a million, within the last thirty years, and the last \$250,000 in so short a time is an achievement unique in the annals of the Province. It proclaims in no uncertain way that the good people of this Province are determined not merely to maintain the Universities which have grown up from the deep convictions of various parts of the community, but to maintain them in the highest possible efficiency. Ontario, at least, has been saved from the fate to which one of the greatest thinkers of our age, Dr. Von Dalenyer, refers when speaking of the two great English Universities, (now increased to six or seven) he used these remarkable words: "A single University would have been too exclusive, too much of a monopoly, and ultimately would have gone to sleep on the pillow of its privileges and traditional honours." As another great authority, Prof. Laurie, has well said: "The history of Universities is the history of freedom." In the days when mediæval despotism was at its height, the free Universities of Europe prided themselves on their title as the "Free Republic of Letters," a title which their history had nobly maintained. Queen's had shown that the great Universities of Ontario were not merely deeply rooted in the convictions of large masses of the people, but that their supporters were fully alive to their needs, and adequate for their support. The success of Queen's was no isolated phenomenon. Every one had heard of the munificent sums given to other Universities. The Provost then referred to the endowment now being raised for

Victoria University. They at Trinity had raised an endowment fund of \$100,000, and had made good progress in raising another like sum.

The Provost then combatted good humoredly the contention by the Rev. Dr. Bell that Queen's was the first College chartered in Upper Canada. They had evidence to show that Trinity was the rightful heir of the University of Upper Canada which had received its charter in 1827. The friends of Trinity seemed to have had some idea of commemorating their jubilee in 1877, as they had in that year opened their new Convocation Hall and elected their present Chancellor. He then spoke of the way in which the five Universities had their roots deep in the religious conviction of the people of the Province, and of that great work they had to perform in this regard, expressing the conviction that if half the present discussion upon christian unity bore permanent fruit it would be largely as the result of the liberal spirit of the Universities, by which men had been trained to look at old problems patiently and from fresh points of view.

The Provost then concluded as follows: Well might the men of Queen's be encouraged to go on and build up upon the solid foundation which had been so magnificently made. The indomitable energy and true patriotism of their learned Principal had made his name a very household word throughout the country. The earnest wish of these sister Universities was that Queen's might long continue to send forth from her walls men imbued with that impartial truth-loving spirit which it is one of the highest distinctions of a University to bestow and the greatest privilege of a community to receive at its hands.

MR. CUTHBERTSON,

Addressing His Excellency and the chair, said:

It would be as unwise as it would be in bad taste at this stage of these interesting proceedings for me to occupy any time further than convey the congratulations of the Western churches, especially the large and influential Synod which I have the honor to represent.

We feel deeply interested in and proud of Queen's growing prosperity as evinced by her efficient and increasing staff of professors, her increasing attendance of students and her healthy financial condition.

As convener of Home Missions I have been brought frequently in contact with her students, and can bear testimony to their efficient and acceptable services during the summer months. I have been brought into intimate and close fellowship in Presbytery and Synod with ministers trained within her walls, but especially are we drawn towards this institution by the accomplished and amiable Principal, now our Moderator of the General Assembly. We claim him as much *ours* as you regard him *yours*. His untiring zeal, his self-sacrificing labors throughout the Church generally, excite our admiration. We envy him the possession of a power, seldom possessed, in painlessly extracting from the pockets of the community subscriptions, whether for the Endowment or financial schemes he undertakes. Personally, I have witnessed the extraction of a large subscription and failed to discover any of those usual marks that accompany

such a transaction, either by bodily contortions or settling of countenance indicative of regret.

Principal Grant succeeds in spite of himself. His persuasive powers surpass anything I have ever met. Nearing Kingston, in conversation with an unknown traveller, and when about to leave the car, the stranger asked him: "Do you know Principal Grant?" "Oh, yes, slightly." "What do you think about him?" "I think him a greatly over-rated man." The stranger acquiesced, "That's just what I think."

Principal Grant is not an over-rated man. His true estimate will never be reached till after his eyes are closed that he cannot see and his ears deaf that he cannot hear the historian's measurement and estimate of him when he writes his name high up on the pillar of Fame among the foremost of Canada's sons, who have spent their lives in the development of everything that promotes the best interests of our great Dominion.

Again I express the desire that Queen's University may prosper more and more.

The following is the resolution of the Presbytery of Sarnia:

"On motion of Dr. Thompson, it was agreed, that the Presbytery of Sarnia having learned that it is the intention of the authorities of Queen's College, Kingston, to celebrate the semi-centennial of the existence of that institution, take this opportunity of tendering their congratulations, and express their deep interest in the welfare of a college that has rendered such eminent service to the country and church.

"The Presbytery have watched with interest the growing prosperity, the efficiency, the success attending the Endowment scheme, and the consequent increase of the professorial staff; the zeal and enthusiasm that all her graduates and friends have manifested; the growing hold which the institution has on the affections of the public. Further, the Presbytery pray that her success in the future, under the present distinguished Principal and efficient staff of professors, may be all that her warmest friends could desire."

Extract from minutes of Sarnia Presbytery.

REV. G. M. MILLIGAN.

Rev. G. M. Milligan was called on to give greetings from Toronto Presbytery. He said:

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. CHANCELLOR AND BRETHREN, —It affords me rare pleasure to present on this occasion the congratulatory resolution of the Presbytery of Toronto, both because of the prominence of the Presbytery and of the fact that the framer and proposer of the resolution is a worthy graduate of the University of Toronto.

I shall first read the resolution and then offer any observations in connection therewith which the few minutes falling to me at this late hour permit. The following is the resolution:

"The Presbytery of Toronto respectfully presents its congratulations, to the Council of Queen's University, in connection with the celebration of the jubilee of the University and College. The Presbytery recognizes with thankfulness and pleasure, the large and important work which Queen's University has been honored in accomplishing during the fifty years of its history. It has

rendered service of special value to the Presbyterian church, in the training of its ministry, whilst worthily bearing its part in promoting the higher education of the country.

"The Presbytery congratulates the University on the completeness and excellence of its teaching faculty, on the commodious and beautiful buildings in which its work is carried on, and on the remarkable success which has crowned the heroic efforts of its distinguished Principal, and his fellow-labourers, in increasing its endowments. It cannot be doubted that in the good providence of God Queen's University is destined to exercise a constantly enlarging influence in the high sphere of collegiate education.

"May the divine blessing rest abundantly upon the University, ensuring for it a future which shall fulfil and exceed all that its best friends can anticipate or desire.— R. P. MACKAY, Convener of Com. of Presbytery."

Permit me, Mr. Chancellor, to recall a scene which occurred in connection with the endowment of the University. I ask this permission because it may serve to deliver other minds, as it has my own, from concluding that there has been too much eulogistic reference to the services of the Principal.

When Dr. Grant was stricken down in connection with the endowment canvass, it was my melancholy privilege to watch by his bed-side one night. I shall never forget my feelings on rising from my couch at the sight he presented slumbering at that eerie hour in the hospitable manse of St. Andrew's, Toronto. He suggested to me the spectacle of a noble ship, stout in timbers, richly freighted, which had breasted triumphantly many mighty waves and weathered successfully many vehement storms, lying stranded upon the beach of "the hoary sea." Will she go to pieces or return to her old-time usefulness and distinction? I am not ashamed to say that in that hour of harassing doubt and dark peril I wept at the sight of a precious life in jeopardy. I relate this to relieve from the charge of exaggeration the oft-repeated references this day to the heroic labors of our beloved Principal, directed to place in a secure and prosperous condition Queen's College and University.

I am called upon to offer the congratulations of the Church on this occasion. The branch of the Church to which we belong has always given an important place to learning in the training of her ministry. Learning, not ignorance, favors true religious devotion. Natural and revealed truth come from the Father of light, who bestows upon us every good and perfect gift. In the man of culture we find genuine religious toleration, the toleration which springs not from apathy, which is indifferent alike to error and reality, but which, long alive to the interests of truth, is "first pure and then peaceable" and ready gratefully to recognize the good in every philosophic and religious system.

In the degree in which culture is deep and reverent may we expect Christian unity and co-operation among the various orders of Christians different in doctrine and polity. Different sections of the Church serve to make prominent some special aspect of Christian life and truth. Some, administering the sacraments of the Church only to adults, remind us that every man of responsible years

must give an account of himself to God for his use of religious privileges and opportunities. Others who are observant of such seasons as Christmas and keep before the mind the fact that Christ was a man subject to the conditions of time and place as we all are; whilst those inobservant of these emphasize the spirituality of our religion. Only in the light of a generous culture shall we be ready to apprehend and confess the good services we severally render in our denominational distinctions.

In the prosperity of our Universities, therefore, we recognize among other good things to be hoped for the development of Christian unity and the ushering into our land of an ever-deepening and ever-expanding Christian charity.

It is fitting that this Jubilee celebration should be characterized by the presence of so many men of varied and marked distinction, men eminent as statesmen, as lawyers, as divines, as physicians, as merchants and as engineers, inasmuch as Queen's has played an important part in furnishing the country with men of this description, and to-day she fittingly rejoices in having her Jubilee gathering graced with their presence.

Let me congratulate you, my young brethren in the gallery, on the large and luminous future inviting your best endeavors and culture to inspiring service, a future opened up to you by the far-seeing and energetic action of some of the renowned and potent seniors now in your presence. May you prove yourselves worthy successors of those who soon must lay aside the toils of earth for the rest of heaven, to the honor of your Alma Mater and the good of the Church and country.

REV. JOHN BURTON.

Rev. John Burton followed. He spoke as a representative of other churches and of the people. He said:

I esteem it an honor to be called upon to say a word on behalf of the Canadian public in its relation to this University, and would say, first, that whether man has de-

veloped from some exceptional monkey, or sprung—Minerva-like—from the brain of deity, Canada calls for men, and expects her institutions, not to fossilize, but to develop men. And she is satisfied with such men as from under the folds of the Union Jack are leaders and workers in sterling British reverence and worth. England owes much to her Universities, Scotland even more; and Canada, already numbering her jubilees, has growing interests in those which her own needs and aspirations have called forth; and having called forth wills to perpetuate. Canada has no need to complain of Queen's.



LATE PROF. JOHN H. MACKERRAS.

The initial impulse determines largely the direction and the end. This University was founded on a spirit of fidelity to God and country, as some loyal men viewed it; hindered by a dominant sentiment, now happily passed away, from pursuing knowledge with that fidelity unstrained, this institution was established, Presbyterian in name, but in reality—as the best Presbyterian traditions are—catholic in spirit, and fearless in following truth wherever honest, patient enquiry might lead. It thus appeals to those manly—we may add womanly—virtues which tend to build up a people in intelligent independence, in truth and righteousness.

Its men justify

these aims. They fill and have filled most important trusts in every department of our growing national life. Its present Principal is a loyal Canadian, and around him are gathered men, whom it would be invidious to individualize, that as truly represent our Canadian life as they do their University. The time limited forbids more, but two references I must make. The first to one who, now enjoying ease with usefulness in a Scottish manse, piloted this institution through a period of weakness and trial few could realize, with patient hope and success; a man quiet, firm in friendship, loyal and true. May I pluck a bay for his brow and send it with your loving remembrance across the briny waters? Dr. William Snodgrass—God bless him!

And with him, worked his earthly life away as loving a spirit as ever graced a pulpit, platform, church or home, whom to know was to love, a guileless, faithful, fearless soul; you will join me, I know, in placing another wreath on the tomb of John H. Mackerras, the man greatly beloved!

Queen's has already some precious memories, some names to-day she need not blush to call her own. *Macte virtute!* And as we sing with heart and voice, God Save the Queen, we will remember the University that has freely opened her doors to the Queen's daughters and say "God prosper Queen's!"

THE JUBILEE ODE.

The Principal then read the following jubilee ode, composed for the occasion by Mrs. Annie Rothwell:

I.

When the half century o'er man's head has rolled
Comes his decalence. Full of years, and full
Of the years' wisdom, for a little space
On Time's best gifts he keeps a trembling hold;
Then—loosening fingers—thought and vision dull—
And then the common lot—a vacant place.

Other the fate the ages hold for her
Whose fifty years are but as childhood fled—
As preparation for a noble strife;
Who in her veins feels youth's fresh vigor stir,
And stands firm-footed and with lifted head,
And hands addressed to all the task of life.

II.

How shall we liken her? To a stately tree,
Nurtured alike by Heaven's shine and cloud,
With fruit immortal, not of "mortal taste?"
A fair ship, launched upon the human sea,
Rich-freighted, masts of gold and silver shrouds,
And spotless sails by favoring gales embraced?

A strain of lofty music, echoing sweet
Through Time's broad aisles, to linger in the thought
And haunt the listening heart, though heard no more?
A mine, in whose dim depths the powers meet
That move the world—where wealth dwells yet unsought
And tools unforged lie hid in virgin ore?

A light, clear-streaming from a midnight rock,
Round whose dark base doubt's waves in vain shall rage,
Beacon and warning when life's winds are rude?
A fortress, to withstand the utmost shock
Of fierce assault that unbelief shall wage,
Sentry with valor and calm fortitude?

III.

What read of similes? Her College Halls
Are their own best exponent. Here young hearts,
Fired with all generous impulse, find their goal,
Here toil is joy—here wisdom's mantle falls
On willing arms—and power to play life's parts
Is given to the silent, seeking soul.

Here Learning, large and gentle, points the way,
Through patient labor and through lofty aim,
To ends accomplished and to laurels won.
Here, lit by Faith unerring, glows the ray
That lights alike the steep ascent to fame
And cheers the path of duty humbly done.

IV.

Mother and moulder of the men to be!
Hold on thy course with bold and steadfast tread,
Stroug with the strength of everlasting youth,
Wise with best wisdom, with God's freedom free,
All else shall die, but never with the dead
Can fall the harvest from the seed of truth.

So shalt thou, guarded through all time of trial,
And by a gracious Hand securely leil,
Endure through chance and change of earthly scenes.
Ne'er shall thy future prove thy past's denial,
And they who share the light thy touch has shed
Shall say with Love and reverence, "God bless Queen's."

Rev. Dr. Reid dismissed the meeting with the benediction at 5.30 p.m.

THE EVENING BANQUET.

A SOCIAL EVENT IN KEEPING WITH THE REST OF THE CELEBRATION.

The banquet at 7 p.m. by the Corporation of the city was attended by three hundred and fifty guests. It was held in the City Hall, and great as is its capacity it was so much overtaxed that many could not get admission to the banquet proper, and when the board was cleared and the speaking began there was hardly an inch of room anywhere. The hall was gorgeously illuminated and festooned. Union Jacks and streamers were suspended and stretched from all points. A platform at the head of the hall was set aside for the ladies of the Committee who had provided their dinner and for their friends, and his space presented a bright appearance of handsome toilettes and handsomer faces.

THE GUESTS.

Mayor Thompson presided. Seated on his right was Lord Stanley, Sir John Macdonald, Rev. Dr. Reid, the Bishop of Ontario, General Cameron, Hon. Wm. McDougall, President McVicar, Archdeacon Bedford-Jones, &c.; on his left were Chancellor Fleming; Sir Alexander Campbell, Principal Grant, Sir James Grant, the United States Consul, Hon. G. W. Ross, Provost Body, Judge McDonald, &c. The vice-chairs were filled by Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Hon. Senator Sullivan, Rev. W. W. Carson, C. F. Gilderleeve, W. Hart, and John Gaskin, supported right and left by distinguished guests.

THE TOASTS.

The Mayor proposed "The Queen" in felicitous language, and the toast was honored by enthusiastic cheering, the band playing and the Students' Glee Club singing "God Save the Queen."

The next toast was "The Governor-General," also proposed by the Mayor, and greeted by all with the utmost cordiality.

LORD STANLEY OF PRESTON.

Lord Stanley responded to the toast. He cordially thanked the citizens of Kingston for the manner in which they had honored him, but he felt inclined to sink his official capacity, and as an individual say how much pleasure it gave him to accept the invitation to visit the Limestone City for the second time. He congratulated the city upon the University, whose semi-centennial formed the occasion of their meeting, because between the university and the city he had noticed a spirit of unanimity which he had not seen in university cities in the old world. There the question which usually appeared was the difficulty arising between the party of order on the one hand and the party of disorder on the other. But

that was not the case in Kingston, and he hoped that it would never be so. They were making history. The day had been a most eventful one. He referred in well-chosen, humorous remarks to the speeches and speakers at Convocation hall in the afternoon. He wished that he could speak in adequate terms of the future which he saw ahead of Queen's. It was indicative of the future of the city and of the great Dominion of Canada. (Applause.)

The Principal proposed the toast of the "President of the United States."

COLONEL TWITCHELL.

Col Twitchell, American consul, responded as follows:

Accept my thanks for the toast to the President of the United States, the kind words accompanying it and the manner of its reception.

We Americans are joint owners with you, by inheritance, of many centuries of Britain's glories, glories which have not been dimmed by our century of separate progress.

To the American from the cradle to the grave the Presidency is held up as the acme of all earthly attainments. It is ambition's height in school, university and office. It may have been before the young lawyer while he drilled his company in the streets of Indianapolis, or more likely when, as Colonel of his regiment, he led the charge which gave him the star of the Brigadier-General and opened the road for him to attain his present high position.

The interests of the people of Canada and the United States are so entwined that it is impossible to harm the one without injury to the other; one cannot be absolutely miserable and the other perfectly happy.

The conditions surrounding the homes in both countries are similar; the people descended from the same stock, speaking the same language and studying the same literature, are characteristically the same. On our side we have not found that genius always selects the home of luxury or the shadow of the university for its birthplace, but often the poor cabin, bare of luxuries, scant of necessities, distant from town or village.

These facts give to us a special interest in everything affecting the present and future of Canada's schools, for no country can be happy, great or free, or even a good neighbor with bad schools.

Occasionally a Lincoln may come into existence with an inherited power sufficient to leave the impress of his genius upon the world's history for all time, without early advantages, but more often, like a Garfield and a Grant, a university or special education is required to make them useful to their nation and an honor to their race.

With our experience before me, I must believe that any system which makes it difficult for a young man to take the University course, is for any people very unwise.

So many of Canada's great men here to-night testifying by their presence of Queen's usefulness in the past, and giving her encouragement for the future, must be extremely gratifying to her many friends.

I feel that I can assure the friends of Queen's that they have the best wishes of the people south of them, and

their hopes that every centre of population in Canada shall have its University, and every University its Grant.

If in the land beyond the grave our illustrious great, stripped of their dark robes of political chicanery and warlike violence, and clothed in the bright garments of justice and peace, can hear us to-night, they must be gratified at the kind words of friendship and confidence with which the President of the United States has been toasted. Perhaps they may see in the distance a mighty confederacy of their descendants so enlightened and strong that armies are disbanded, the world's peace assured, and the old men, women and children of Europe given a rest.

It is one of the great object lessons of the century that the Governor-General of Canada can, without an army, rule the young giants of North America in what is doubtless her most restless period, with ease and comfort, and that by temperate moderation and justice and the treatment of her neighbors as friends and relatives instead of strangers and enemies, he is able to protect three thousand miles of frontier without army or navy with a perfectness of security which no frontier in soldier-burdened Europe has ever known.

May these object lessons for the new world's happiness and the old world's profit be long continued!

Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick proposed the next toast. He said: May it please Your Excellency, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen.

The honor devolves upon me of proposing a toast which I am sure will be received with enthusiasm by this assembly, because it is the health of a distinguished gentleman who fills worthily and well the highest position in this Province. Fifty years ago, as we have heard to-day, there dwelt in Kingston some remarkable men, to whose judgment and far-seeing sagacity we owe the foundation of Queen's University. Going in and out among these men, breathing the spirit of the age, and inspired by the environment of the men whose deeds we commemorate to-day, there was a young law student who early showed marks of that ability which was afterwards to distinguish him. His name was Alexander Campbell. After a successful and honorable career in the practice of his profession in this city he was elected to represent Cataraqui Division in the Legislative Council. He at once took a foremost place, and for more than twenty years served his country by administering some of the most important offices in the Cabinet. Then Sir Alexander Campbell was appointed to the high office of Lieutenant-Governor of this Province, where I trust he will enjoy for many years the rest from the heat and turmoil of political life which he has so well earned. On behalf of the citizens of Kingston I tender him a thousand welcomes and every good wish for his health and happiness. Gentlemen, I give you the toast of "Sir Alexander Campbell, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario."

SIR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

Sir Alexander Campbell replied as follows:

I thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for your kind welcome, and am grateful for the opportunity which has been given me of taking part in your celebration of the

CHANCELLOR FLEMING.

The Chancellor responded as follows :

Jubilee of Queen's College. Fifty years ago I was a citizen of Kingston, to which place my father had come in 1838 from Lachine in Lower Canada. I had not in 1839 any knowledge of public affairs, and was young and a stranger, and you will not be surprised, although I am half ashamed to avow it, (now that its importance is in everyone's mind), that I do not remember anything of the event which we are now assembled to commemorate. In after years, however, I became known, I have no doubt to most, and I dare say to all, of the actors in it, for I was a resident in Kingston for thirty years afterwards ; many of my most happy years were spent here, and I rejoice, sir, that so agreeable an opportunity has been afforded me of revisiting scenes from which the vicissitudes of life have separated me. I am much obliged to you for the honor you have done me.

I congratulate you, Mr. Chancellor, and all interested in Queen's, on the happy event which we are now celebrating. The struggles of fifty years have been rewarded to the College by the work she has accomplished, the influence she has acquired, and the prestige which she enjoys to-day—an influence which is second to that of no other College in the Province—a prestige which is gladly recognized by all.

I rejoice, gentlemen, that we are celebrating the Jubilee of Queen's College here at its honored home ; here, where the College was first planted, where ten generations of students have lived and worked, and been guided and influenced by its teachings. Queen's has grown up a sturdy tree ; its present strength increased by the struggles which it has successfully encountered. They have been met, and success has been achieved, by yourselves. The dauntless character and the vigorous methods of those who hold, and have held, sway in the College have accomplished the task.

The entity of your existence as Queen's is much to you. The hopes and expectations of your founders and benefactors—all that has passed in your history both of exertion and of success—the attachment of the men who have been educated here, have made it the most valuable possession you have. Here it is your very own, and you are strong in the respect and good-will and the sympathies of the country, and the College has done wisely in holding fast to the ground in which she has taken such deeproot.

I hope and believe that the University of Queen's will celebrate her centenary, as she now does her Jubilee, in Kingston ; and, judging from where you began fifty years ago and what you have done since, what may not be expected to be accomplished during the next fifty years, starting from your present vantage ground ?

It is peculiarly gratifying, too, to observe that the citizens of Kingston unite with you in your hospitalities on the occasion of the celebration of your Jubilee. It affords testimony to the just weight and influence you possess with them, and it is, I think, a happy augury to see "town and gown" so united.

I am entrusted, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, with a toast which I feel honored in being allowed to propose ; it is "Queen's University." I trust that her prosperity may continue and increase for generations to come.

The Lieutenant-Governor proposed the toast of "Queen's University."

It is my high privilege to rise to respond to the toast, and most cordially and sincerely I return thanks on behalf of Queen's University. In doing so, however, a number of excellent reasons are presented to my mind why I should be brief. First, I have already at considerable length to-day discussed the subject which has brought us together, and have perhaps wearied not a few who have listened to me. Secondly, I am aware there are many distinguished gentlemen here with us who are down on the toast list for speeches. Thirdly, on the way to this magnificent banquet, I was told by the gentleman to my left, who so largely directs and controls the many affairs of the University, to make my words as few as possible ; to leave the speaking mainly to those who have not yet spoken, and to the gentlemen who have been good enough to come from a distance to do honor to the occasion. As the first principle taught at school and inculcated at college is obedience, it would certainly ill become me to set an example of disobedience. I must therefore refrain from extending my remarks. I cannot, however, deny myself the opportunity afforded me of saying that this is surely a red-letter day for Queen's, one which will long live in the memory of every graduate. I spoke in Convocation of the confidence reposed in the University by the whole community and of the friendship and affections of the citizens of Kingston. If anything were wanting to confirm the statements which I then ventured to make I am sure it is only necessary to look around and behold the spectacle which we now witness within these walls. I thank you again most profoundly on behalf of the institution I have the honor to represent on the present occasion.

Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve said : I beg to propose the health of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Ontario, and as the existence of the gentlemen composing these bodies depends so much on their power of making speeches, I have no doubt we will hear a good account from them to-night. It has been said that the limestone region of Ohio has furnished a larger proportion of statesmen than any other part of the United States. I am not sufficiently versed in American politics to be able to say that the statement is definitely correct ; nor do I know how much time it takes to make up the hard-headed qualities so necessary in the craniums of statesmen, but I do know that this limestone region has furnished at least its quota of the statesmen of this country. With the names of John Solomon Cartwright, Marshall Bidwell and others in former days, and more recently with those of Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Henry Smith, Sir Alexander Campbell, Sir Richard Cartwright, Oliver Mowat and others, we may fairly claim a first place as the home of Canadian statesmen.

The greatest pleasure I have in proposing the toast is in seeing some of the gentlemen named with us here to-night, and I feel certain that while their political duties compel their residence elsewhere, we may always count on their keeping the warmest place in their hearts for the good old limestone city of Kingston.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD,

On rising to respond, was cheered for fully two minutes. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and raised their voices to swell their enthusiastic outburst. The chieftain gave a speech which was full of witty sallies. He congratulated himself for having been elected for the Limestone City, even though it was by a narrow majority. Speaking as a representative of the Dominion Parliament, he said :

Canada has been prosperous, I am able to declare, since 1867. Then it consisted of four provinces, with little hope, without any prestige and with much anxiety as to their future. That has all now disappeared. We have little questions and we have great questions arising among us, but I think, on the whole, whether the great intellectual party which I lead held the reins of government or whether the abominable fellows called Grits were in power, the country has had on the whole great prosperity. (Loud applause.) We are a free country. We have free institutions. We have parliamentary and legislative institutions formed on the grand basis of the British constitution. I can speak as one of the founders of the union of the provinces, that it was the wish and desire of every member of the various conferences of the time, that it was the united wish of the public men of the day to forget old quarrels, to forget old causes of separation for the purpose of uniting in this one grand object ; it was the united wish of Reformers and Conservatives in all those assemblages to form a great country under the same principles of government as Great Britain. I believe that the constitution under which we act and live, speaking from the standpoint of the Dominion Parliament, is an accurate transcript of the British constitution. (Applause.) And here it has always been with us—Canada above all. (Loud applause.) And I am well satisfied that the vast majority of the people of Canada are in favor of the continuance, the perpetuation of the connection between the Dominion and the Mother Country. (Great applause.) There is nothing to gain and everything to lose by separation. (Hear, hear.) I believe that if any party were to declare for separation, either by annexation with the great republic to the south of us, or by independence, the people of Canada would say, "No." (Loud applause.) We are content, we are prosperous, we have prospered under the mighty flag of England ; and I say that it would be unwise, that we would be lunatics to change the certain present happiness for the uncertain chances of the future. (Loud applause.) I always remember, when this occurs to me, the Italian epitaph : "I was well, I would be better, and here I am." We are well, we know all are well, and I am satisfied that the majority of the people of Canada are of the same opinion which I now venture to express here. (Applause.) For, the language which I heard this morning, the language which I heard this afternoon, and the language which I have heard to-night, show that, at all events, all who are connected with the University of Queen's are men in favor of the continuance of the connection between the Dominion and Great Britain. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I say that ruin and misfortune would follow any separation from the United Kingdom. I believe that such is the feeling of the present Parliament of Canada, and I am certain

that any party making an appeal to the people of Canada or any persons attempting to form a party on the principle of separation from England, no matter whether they should propose to walk alone or join another country, would find the people of Canada rising almost to a man and saying, "No, we will do as our fathers have done." (Great applause.) We are content, and our children will be content, to live under the flag of Great Britain.

Sir John resumed his seat amid a thunder of applause that almost shook the solid limestone walls of the building.

W. C. CALDWELL, M.P.P.

W. C. Caldwell, M.P.P., responded for the Legislature as follows :

I thank you for the kind manner in which you have received the toast of the "Ontario Legislature." As a graduate of Queen's I am proud of this day in her history and pleased to see so many from a distance and so many from Kingston, some of those present occupying the highest positions in this great Dominion, met together to do honor to our University, that now ranks second to none in this country. But to see Kingston folk do honor to Queen's is no new thing, for if there be one thing more than another that has cheered the authorities of Queen's in her darkest days and hardest struggles it has been the warm and generous sympathy, ever ready from heart and pocket, from Kingston people.

Now representing, as I do, both Queen's and our Legislature, it seems to me, from what I have heard discussed for the last two years, and from my own personal knowledge of the necessity that were the two to cordially approach one another a great benefit to Kingston, to Eastern Ontario, to our Province and to the Dominion would be the result.

I speak with reference to the absolute necessity for a School of Practical Science in Eastern Ontario, and will briefly refer to only one of the special reasons why we must have such a school.

Most of you are aware of the great mineral wealth that lies to the north of us, particularly deposits of phosphate, copper, mica, galena and vast fields of iron. The chief obstacle so far that has interfered with the proper development of this great wealth, lying waiting for us to make use of it, has been the want of trained men who could go systematically to work, in the first place to prospect and in the next to develop the mines and work them to the best advantage, having regard to the largest output at the lowest cost. Now, had we enough of such men to open up and develop our mines to even a moderate share of their capacity, the return in the labor used and wealth produced would be such a source of gain and benefit to Kingston, to Eastern Ontario, to our Province and to the Dominion as but few can have any idea of.

Had we a school of Practical Science established in Kingston, it would as part of its work train men to supply the want I have mentioned.

The Ontario Government can give us such an institution. We have a large surplus on hand in Ontario, part of which could not be put to better use than in building and equipping such a school in this end of the Province. To have it in Toronto does not suit us here. We want it where it is needed, and that is right where we can make

the most use of it and take the most benefit from it, viz., here in Kingston. Here, too, we would secure the further benefit from it that many of the hundreds of students yearly attending Queen's would no doubt take the course offered by such a school, so that before many years we might look confidently forward to having plenty of our own Canadians schooled and trained to take charge of any of our great mining or engineering works. We want the school then. We want it at Kingston. And we want the Ontario Government to build and equip it. Surely they will. (Loud cheers.)

The next toast was "The Army, the Navy and the Volunteers." In proposing it, the Hon. Dr. Sullivan said:

Canada has few blood-stained fields to show the tourist, no long roll of battles to celebrate. Her efforts have been engaged in development; her victories were in the contests of peace. Her army is not raised by coercion nor conscription, nor yet by promises or bribes; it is purely a voluntary one, amply supplied by the patriotic enthusiasm of her young men. It may be asked what relation this toast has with the present occasion; what connection it has with a University; it seems to me very appropriate, for what better training could a soldier have than a University one; where can the qualities of obedience, self-reliance, patience and determination, so necessary to the soldier, be better cultivated than at a University; who more generous, brave and honorable than the University students. Take the records of the brave deeds of the British army, and how many University men will you find by whose valor, skill and devotion they were accomplished; how many of Britain's great captains, whose glorious achievements history records, from Marlborough to Wolseley, who were proud of their colleges and acknowledged their indebtedness to them. Nay, more, what finer example can I produce than the learned Principal so honored on this occasion, who possessed of more strategy, who bolder or braver in attack, slower in retreat, more obstinate and determined in defence! I am also reminded by the Mayor to couple with this toast the name of the gallant and learned Commandant of the Royal Military College, whose family are so well known to us by a generous hospitality. You know his distinguished military career. Kingston feels honored in the possession of the College over which he so ably presides. It has greatly enlarged our advantages. We are proud of its work; its pupils have won distinction at home and abroad; wherever they have gone their training has been shown to be superior, and even the explorer Stanley could not have climbed to his present eminence without the aid of a Canadian Stairs. I have, therefore, much pride in giving you "The Army, Navy and Volunteers," and couple with it the name of Major General Cameron.

MAJOR GENERAL CAMERON.

Major-General Cameron said:

The time has gone by when in responding to the toast of the Services—now so kindly proposed—it was fitting to distinguish between the various branches of Her Majesty's forces. We, Navy, Militia, Volunteers and Regulars, are now, proudly and happily, one family, defenders of the empire.

I am sure that if I could consult the naval and land forces of our beloved Queen's grand empire as to the reply they desired me to make for them on this occasion, they would unanimously direct me to heartily congratulate the promoters and sustainers—the Chancellor, the Principal, and the staff of Queen's University—upon the striking progress it has made in fifty years, and upon the influential and nationally important position it now occupies.

From a military point of view, not its least important department is its nursery of patriotism.

It will not be amongst Queen's men that success will attend the pitiable essays of soulless animals bent upon obliterating the sentiment of Divine origin expressed in the words: "This is my own, my native land."

Coming from the home forces, and having had several years of Canadian experience, it affords me exceptional pleasure, on such an occasion as the present, to note that amongst the many ties binding the mother country and offspring, the sympathy between the colonial and home forces, their common pride of patriotism, and their common and well founded belief in the superior virtues of our national flag, make up a strand, stout and trusty.

What I say of the land forces, I say with extra emphasis of the naval forces.

If at any time the course of events should unfortunately tend to war, we may remember, and we may remind our opponents of the cost of a struggle. Attempting to pluck fruit here will inevitably bring down hornets from the branches of the tree the wide world over.

I have great pride and pleasure in my connection with the Canadian Military College, which has given so many promising officers to Her Majesty's regular forces, and at a time when one of its cadets has been carrying its colors with marked distinction under Stanley.

Stairs has not forgotten his Military College days, for in response to greetings from it, he hailed his friends as "comrades."

Much has been said this evening of the youthfulness of old Kingstonians. This imposes upon me the duty of warning any who are ambitious to follow the career of Stairs, that, at its commencement, there are "age limits," and the further duty to tell the young Canadian that the only steps by which he can hope to become a Stairs are to be found at the entrance to the Royal Military College.

Her Majesty's regular forces are as proud of their present ownership in Stairs as Canada is of having produced him.

"Sister Universities"—the next toast—was proposed by Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., who pleaded for catholicity of spirit among them as the true way of bringing about the unity of the nation and the church. It was responded to by Professor Clarke Murray, for McGill; Sir James Grant, for Ottawa; Rev. J. A. McDonald, for Toronto, and Rev. Dr. McVicar, for McMaster:

PROFESSOR J. CLARKE MURRAY.

Professor J. Clarke Murray rose to reply in behalf of McGill University, Montreal. After some preliminary congratulations he said:

The University, with which I have the honor to be connected, occupies a peculiar position as representing the

English community in the midst of the French province of the Dominion. We are thus nearer the centre of that conflict between the two races, which has always been a somewhat prominent feature in the history of Canada, and which has once more forced itself into an undesirable prominence at the present time. In connection with this conflict it is always well to bear in mind that it is a conflict of races—a conflict between the different types of civilization which these represent—and that there is no short and easy method of bringing such conflicts to an end. All the greatest struggles in the history of the world—those which have roused the deepest passions of the human soul, and left the most striking records in literature—have arisen out of contending forms of civilization. For it seems as if the heels of a younger civilization, in its westward march, had been forever dogged by an older civilization pressing upon it from the East: and the din of many of these conflicts of the past continues to echo through the literature of all time. It is the struggle between Hellas and Troy, of which the memory still lives in the Homeric poems. It is the struggle of the little Semitic people of Israel in the West of Asia against the vaster Semitic empire of the Assyrians to the East—a struggle which was ultimately unsuccessful, at least in preserving the purer monotheism in which the higher religious life of humanity was involved. It is the struggle of the fifth century before Christ, which rolled back the tide of semi-barbaric despotism which threatened to drown the rising civilization of Hellas, and thus opened the way for the free growth of that Western or European culture, to which, directly or indirectly, we owe all that is best in the intellectual life of the world. It is the same struggle that we meet with in the long contest of Rome against Carthage. It meets us in another form in the still longer conflict of Christendom with Islam around the walls of Jerusalem, of Constantinople and of Vienna, in North Africa and in Spain. It is this old struggle that forms the true Eastern question of European politics in our own day, nor is it likely to be settled till the cross has been planted once more on the church of St. Sophia.

Now we have in Canada a new phase of this ancient conflict between rival types of civilization. These two civilizations—that of the Latin, and that of the Teutonic race—came into conflict with the very discovery and the first European settlements on this continent. I take it that the most splendid scenes in the drama of American history are those connected with the struggle of the Latin and the Teutonic races, each to gain the upper hand in the colonization of the New World. Undoubtedly the Teutonic race has been victorious over the greater part of the continent; even among the Latin races of South America its spirit has transformed the political institutions and the social life of the people. And now it seems as if the peculiar civilization of the Latin races were making its last stand in the north-eastern corner of the continent—in the Province of Quebec. It is not for us to determine whether the Latin civilization or the Teutonic is the higher. Probably if we could rise into the clear dispassionate atmosphere of the historical point of view, we should be able to see that neither is absolutely the higher, nor absolutely the lower, but that each form of civilization might be enriched by absorbing certain

features of the other. However, the two civilizations are brought face to face with each other, and are contending for the mastery. Fortunately the conflict is no longer carried on by the rude and cruel bloodshed of olden times; it is every day assuming more and more the form of a peaceful and even generous rivalry—a rivalry between contending forms of thought in reference to the world and man. But we must not expect to be able to reconcile the differences between the two races by any summary process like an Act of Parliament. It has taken many generations to differentiate the two types of civilization, and it will take many generations to assimilate them thoroughly again. In this process of assimilation the Universities of Canada have a noble work to do. They represent that universal culture in which all the differences between the separated races and classes of men disappear; and if they are true to their national mission, they may do much to allay those narrowing passions which are as incompatible with academical culture as with the harmony of national life.

SIR JAMES GRANT.

Sir James Grant spoke as follows:

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—To be present on this auspicious occasion is to me a source of pride and gratification. The semi-centennial of Queen's University is an event of more than ordinary importance in the development and history of our country. The graphic and eloquent addresses of to-day cover the entire ground-work of Queen's College. Most of the founders have passed away, but still there remains a tripod of intellectual activity, the living examples of which are with us to-night at this festive board, active and energetic, almost as half a century ago. Nearly forty years have passed since I was an alumnus in the Arts department of Queen's. The learned Dr. Williamson was then professor of mathematics, and notwithstanding the years that have gone we find him to-day exhibiting far more than mental and physical power, and long may he continue so!

It must be gratifying to all interested in Queen's University to note, from time to time, the good work which is being accomplished. During a recent visit to the New North-West I met students of this University occupying places of honor and distinction in the various learned professions, and thus contributing their quotas to build up the name of their Alma Mater. It was also a gratifying fact to note that in many parts of the North-West, in ranch life and in agricultural lines many of the most zealous and energetic are graduates of Universities.

I am here, sir, this evening under peculiar circumstances, as representative of the Catholic University of Ottawa, which position I have held for about twenty years, in the Medical Council of Ontario, besides being president of the Catholic Hospital at Ottawa. Is it not a source of pride and gratification to have such tangible evidence of liberality at the hands of our Catholic brethren to select one of the trustees of the Protestant University of Ontario to fill such positions of trust and responsibility at the head of their institutions? Is not this a friendly exhibit and one well worthy of consideration at the present juncture in the history and progress.

ive development of every good act and good work which contributes towards the growth of such sentiments and such feelings as are absolutely requisite for the unity and strength of our Canadian fabric?

The University of Ottawa has an excellent staff of professors in its various departments, and the large proportion of her students hail from Massachusetts and Vermont in the East to Wisconsin and Iowa in the West. Is this not a well-timed evidence of educational reciprocity and public confidence in the soundness of the principles taught, and elaborated in Canadian academic life. An excellent knowledge of French is here acquired, not in any sense detrimental to the very best interests of either country. The past history of Canada points to the life labors of Champlain and Cartier as pioneers in early discovery; from that date to the present the Anglo-Saxon and French elements (Englishmen speaking French) have worked together as one people in the promotion of the best interests of our country, entering into honourable competition, in all that tends to build a true Canadian nationality, and in the varied paths of science, literature and art. (Loud applause.)

REV. J. A. McDONALD.

The Rev. J. A. McDonald said:

In rising to respond in the name of the University of Toronto to the toast which you have received so heartily, I can only regret that the honor has not fallen upon one more worthy, one more truly representative of the Provincial University. But when I thank you, as I do with all my heart, for your expression of good will towards the "Sister Universities," when I congratulate you on this splendid Jubilee celebration, and rejoice with you over the achievements of these fifty years, and when I sincerely wish for you another fifty years of even greater prosperity and ever-widening influence, I am but giving voice to sentiments entertained by every graduate and friend of the University of Toronto, whose mind has been broadened and whose sympathies have been enlarged by University connection. It is quite too late in the day for you, sir, or any friend of Queen's, to apologize for the existence of the University whose semi-centennial we are celebrating to-day. Your professors and students have done too much solid work and have exhibited too much solid worth to require any apology at your hands. And it is quite too late in the day for the friends of any other University to look loftily on an institution that has done and is doing such important work in our national education as Queen's University.

You will remember, sir, and many others here will remember, Toronto's affection for Queen's; how we were not unwilling to enter into closer relationship, indeed desiring her presence by our side to cheer and strengthen us. We offered you a pleasant home and made many protestations of regard. But our suit was unsuccessful. Some family dispute—but we will not recall those bitter memories; we will not show you the scars of those heart wounds. Like most sensible suitors, having failed here, we turn to another, or resolve to "walk the long path" without your genial company.

But Queen's having refused to enter Federation, preferring the Limestone City to our beautiful University

Park, we are bound to respect her and to wish for her such true prosperity as may conduce to the interests of higher education in Canada. I do not enter on that great question of University politics. Although Federation is not settled so far as Toronto is concerned, it is settled so far as Queen's is concerned. You have all studied the subject. You think your decision wisest, as we think ours. You prefer your liberty; we are satisfied with our state connection. But, while thinking thus differently, it would not be to the credit of either University, it would not be to the credit of University education, if each did not respect the other and wish for the other the best success. I thank the proposer of this toast for the liberal view which he takes of the course of the Provincial Government in establishing and maintaining one fairly equipped University. We think that course a wise one. But our young country is large. Before you celebrate your Centennial these wildernesses and primeval forests will be fields white unto the harvest. More than one sickle, however keen, will be needed, for the harvest will be plenteous.

Coming into your midst yesterday a stranger, I feel to-night a stranger no longer. I have listened with intensest interest to all that has been said. Who could be other than interested in the story of the establishment of this University? Who could do other than admire the zeal of those who, fifty years ago, digged deep and laid its foundations, having faith in the justice of their cause, and looking forward to this day when another generation would rise up to do them honor? And who could not rejoice over the success which has crowned the efforts of those who through all these years of hope and fear have toiled patiently on until now your University has vindicated her right to a high place among the Universities of this continent?

I feel at home in your midst, because the Church that has done so much for your University has also done much for ours. Sons of John Knox protested against the narrow sectarian measures of fifty years ago and founded this University. Other sons of Knox stood by the Toronto College and counteracted these dwarfing influences, doing much to make the Provincial University what it is to-day. They call Queen's a Presbyterian institution. So ought they call Toronto, for among her graduates and students Presbyterians are immensely in the majority.

But not only is the religious atmosphere here similar. The philosophical is also congenial to a man from Toronto. Your own Watson has made a name for himself in a field in which our lamented philosopher, George Paxton Young, was a pioneer toiler.

But I have done; I leave off as I began, joining with you in the rejoicings of the day, and wishing for Queen's University, her Principal, Professors and students, that success which true worth, noble aim and honest endeavor richly deserve and must everywhere command.

PRESIDENT MCVICAR.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. MAYOR AND MR. CHANCELLOR:—The mover of the toast, "Sister Universities," has kindly coupled my name with it as representing the youngest of these sisters. I rise, therefore, to say that it gives me great pleasure to extend my warmest congratu-

lations, on this Jubilee occasion, to the Chancellor, Principal and other officers of Queen's University, one, if not the oldest, of these sisters. It gives me also great pleasure to express my admiration of what this sister has accomplished during the fifty years of her life just closed.

This afternoon I listened with deepest interest to the reminiscences with which we have been favored from men who took an active part in founding Queen's University. These reminiscences set forth, to my mind, in

McMaster University enters upon her work. His remarks are true in this respect. The noble, Christian man, whose name the University bears, had it in his heart for many years to make a liberal provision out of his large means for Christian education. This he has done. He has left for McMaster University a large endowment. A large endowment is undoubtedly one of the necessary conditions of a successful University. But, be it observed, it is only one of these conditions, and I am



VERY REV. PRINCIPAL GRANT, A.M., D.D.

a very clear way, the secret of the success that has crowned the first fifty years of the existence of the University. They set forth also clearly that Queen's was founded to meet a real educational want. It was the child of prayer. Godly men laid her foundation upon solid principles, and have given, without reserve, to her support, their best efforts and their means. Such conditions cannot do otherwise than assure just such success as to-day's proceedings have made manifest.

The proposer of this toast has very kindly referred to the peculiarly favorable financial conditions under which

disposed to think it is not always the most important. True educational success is not assured because of the existence of a large endowment. This is the product, not of money, but of men; men who are not afraid of work; men who are possessed of power as teachers; men who can not only communicate truth effectually to others, but who in the act of communicating such truth, and by their personal contact, mould the life and character of the students under their charge. A University possessed of professors of this sort, however defective its endowment may be, is certain to do the most efficient and success-

ful educational work. Such, I judge from the reports of to-day, must have been the character of the men who in the face of straightened financial conditions have given to Queen's University its present enviable position.

I cannot take my seat without referring to one other source of real strength which I feel assured Queen's University possesses. Through the untiring efforts of Principal Grant, and other interested friends, a large addition has been made, within a short time, to the endowment of the University. This addition has come, however, not from one or two wealthy men, but from the people. In this fact alone I see a source of continued success. The success of any college is largely dependant upon the sympathy not of the few, but of the many. This sympathy Queen's has secured, as is evident from the large number who have contributed to her endowment. I see in this sympathy, coupled with the devotion of her alumni, and the earnest and consecrated efforts of her professors, and adherence to the sound Christian principles on which Queen's was founded, the fullest assurance of a future even more prosperous than the fifty years just closed. I again, Mr. Chancellor, congratulate you and your associates on the success of the past, and the very encouraging outlook which Queen's University has before her in the future.

Bishop Lewis proposed "National Education" in a few words, and the name of Hon. G. W. Ross was coupled with the toast.

DR. ROSS.

Dr. Ross received a warm welcome on rising. In his opening remarks he said that the glory of the Canadian system of education consisted in its democratic character. In Ontario there is a national system of education, and so long as our institutions remain democratic it will be impossible to stifle the system of education which is the boast of every Canadian. He referred to the opening of the doors of the Universities to young ladies, and the good results which flowed therefrom. If Ontario were to allow her system of education to stagnate, she would commit treason. He then proceeded to discuss the changes brought about in secondary education during the last ten years, and did not forget amid the applause of the guests to put in a good word for the national life of Canada. He was hopeful of the great future of Canada, and spoke eloquently of the ability of Canadians to take care of their national heritage, and dwelt upon the extent of the resources of Canada. "Shall we," he said, "sit down, and like craven cowards say that we are incapable of taking care of our institutions and our political freedom?" In conclusion he rang out Tennyson's lines:

Ring in the valiant man and free.

The larger heart, the kinder hand;

Ring out the darkness of the land,

Ring in the Christ that is to be.

REV. W. W. CARSON.

"Our Industries," proposed by Rev. W. W. Carson.

I have the distinguished honour of proposing the next toast upon the list, which is "Our Industries," and which I am sure this company of representative Canadians will receive with no less enthusiasm than has been given to the former toasts of the evening. I would not only esteem the duty as a pleasure, but as a privilege as well,

were it not that I am fully aware that both the speaker and the time at his disposal would fail to do justice to a subject at once so vast and so important. It will be conceded on all hands that the future of this young country, the future of Canada, depends upon her industries; her agriculture, commerce, mining, manufacturing and railways. As they are fostered and promoted will the country grow in value and in importance; as they dwindle or fail will this country suffer loss. Nature has done much for us as a country; she has given us a soil of almost unequalled fertility, forests rich in the quantity and variety of their timbers, mineral deposits of all kinds, fisheries that are at once the wonder and the envy of our neighbors across the line. This is the inheritance that has been bestowed upon us by the almost prodigal hand of nature. It is ours to develop these resources of wealth by the best methods known to our civilization.

It has been said, sir, that necessity is the mother of invention. Let me say that necessity is the mother of a very large family. It is necessity that moulds the genius of a nation. It was through necessity that Palestine gave a conscience to humanity. It was necessity that led ancient Rome to develop her genius for government and law. It was necessity that led England to direct her energies to building ships, encouraging commerce and establishing colonies, and so necessity has laid upon the Canadian people the duty of subduing and developing half of this North American continent. It follows, sir, that the genius and energy of this nation must be directed towards the practical industries of life.

We have done well. Imagine, if you please, the results of one year's industry of only about five millions of people! Why, sir, during the last year we exported to foreign markets and sold for cash from our fisheries nearly eight million dollars' worth; from our farms more than fifteen million dollars' worth; from our forests over twenty-one million dollars' worth, and animals to the value of nearly twenty-five million dollars. Imagine five millions of people engaged in the toil incidental to life in a new country building a mile of railroad for every four hundred and ninety-one of its population at a cost of only \$61,000 per mile, while older and wealthier countries like England and Germany pay \$200,000 and \$103,000 per mile for their roads.

But, sir, although we have done well, we have not yet learned the method by which we can obtain the best results from the soils, the minerals or the almost unlimited coal beds of this country. Experts tell us that in the gold mines of our Pacific coast there may be found almost as much of the precious metal behind the miner in the slag-pile as he has carried away with him. We know that we are not getting from our farms the yield per acre that they are capable of yielding, and why? Simply for lack of better methods and of a higher type of industry. What we greatly require, and what we must have, if we are to develop our great resources is not only industry, but skilled industry. Workmen who are instructed in the highest wisdom which this active and intelligent age affords.

Now we have in this City of Kingston educational facilities second to none perhaps in this country. We have an excellent system of public and high schools. We

have a Medical College for women and the Royal Medical College, whose graduates are to be found holding honorable places in almost every part of our Dominion. Then we have the Royal Military College, and as the head and completion of our system, we have Queen's University, whose Jubilee we celebrate by these festivities.

Now, sir, what we require to complete and fill out our educational equipment is a School of Practical Science established in proximity to our splendid University, and near to the great mineral fields to the north of us, where students could be instructed in technical science, and where they could have practical experience in applying their higher knowledge to the work of getting the best possible results from this national inheritance, to which they, as Canadians, may lay claim. I ask you, gentlemen, to join me in the toast, "Our Industries."

MR. RATHBUN.

Mr. Rathbun replied as follows:

This toast is most appropriate to the present age when invention and the practical applications of scientific knowledge are in vogue.

Science and literature are not to-day indicative simply of luxury and refinement, but of fruitful, profitable service, giving as it were short-cuts to enterprise and wealth. Few are the progressive manufacturers but now require the analysis of the expert.

This is an age of wonderful commercial advancement, based largely on the new application of scientific truths, brought to the fore by institutions similar to this, whose fifty years' advancement we meet to celebrate.

This commercial and manufacturing activity, recognized as it must be, opens a new era in the history of Queen's, which will make her influence most potent in the century upon which we so soon enter, and which the students who are now on her rolls will but be ready upon its arrival to enter upon.

Our heritage, unsurpassed by the richness of mine and soil, grandeur of forest, greatness of hydraulic power, supply of fish, and the bracing climate of our broad land, will inspire our school masters, professors and principals. Recognizing the boundlessness of God's gifts, the great openings and possibilities for our people in the development of this heritage, and the yearly need for new and better men, trained in all that broadens and ennobles man, they will send forth from schools and colleges young men of high attainment, mentally, physically and morally.

Our young men, too, through these influences will recognize their opportunity—will spy out the great future that awaits them—and will prove worthy of the confidence we repose in them. They will be prepared and ready in due time to take up and carry on the works of science, literature and commerce, in which faithful men of the past and those of to-day are actively engaged, perhaps not progressing so rapidly as in the great nation to the south of us, yet advancing upon broad, correct and lasting principles. No land offers greater enterprise than ours; none greater scope for engineering ability; none finer training or more diversified training schools for seamanship; no climate more fitted to impart strength of body and vigour of mind; and nowhere does Providence

more generously shine than upon the efforts and enterprise of our own people.

The analysis of our whole area—of soil, of waters of the lake or ocean, of the air we breathe—shows an abundance of those rich factors that respond so generously to the efforts of man.

The analysis of our people, of our men and women, shows percentages of nationalities that will produce a race equal to the stock from which we sprang—second to none of any in the land.

The capital in all this which God gives to each citizen; the civil and religious liberty we enjoy; the honored association of other lands; the new and continuous revelations of the boundless wealth of our domain, give us as a nation a foundation broad in possibilities, abundant in openings, and a need of just such men as Queen's is being fitted and inspired to send forth; rich rewards to those capitalists and business men who avail themselves of these great gifts only so recently opened up and made available by the honorable and venerable statesmen of the present century, and of whom so few now remain.

And yet, how few, comparatively, of our people have had that faith in themselves—that grasp of what our country possesses—to either encourage those who have sought to claim the prize that energy and enterprise, based on the richness and abundance of our natural products, are sure to give, or to strengthen the hands of those who as scholars, business men or statesmen have steadfastly persevered in the opening up of avenues to trade, to bring within the reach of capital and labor nature's boundless storehouses of wealth, and conduce to its distribution to the markets of the world.

The versatile eloquence and business sagacity of Mr. Wiman, so recently among you, but confirm the extent and value of our possessions and the sure rewards based on their use.

Our young men, endowed with the energy natural to our clime, with excellent schools and colleges, manned by teachers and professors, second to none in their experience, tact and culture, allied to a country, the study of whose history not only warns of danger passed, but inspires to continued effort to add to the wonderful advancement already attained and manifested in the great accomplishment of her artisans, her merchants, her manufacturers and her statesmen, who combined have given her the commercial supremacy of the world.

The wonderful growth and attainment of the great nation to the south of us, whose record is a glowing tribute to the pluck, indomitable will and sagacity of the noble men from the Old World—sons of England, Ireland, Scotland and France—who went out in behalf of the very principles that we of to-day enjoy, principles which are the very foundation of civil and religious liberty—young men, I say, with such a capital from such a stock, strengthened and fortified by the tuition that Queen's can impart, will stamp the future with unmistakable signs of progress and growth, and place our country along with the English-speaking nations of the world in the vanguard of all that is great and good.

How great the honor you, Mr. Principal, and your colleagues enjoy in being delegated to mould these young

men into earnest lives, sending them out armed with vigorous bodies, correct principles and well-stored minds to improve these great advantages and engage in the battle of life—athletes in the profession or calling they elect to follow.

Trade and commerce must draw on these young men for recruits to replace those manufacturers and merchants who, having done their work, are passing away, and must depend upon them to take up the work at the stage to which it has by them been advanced, and carry it on to greater results.

How much of the world's happiness depends on the soundness of the enterprises of her business men, and how much the demonstration of that soundness depends on the aid business men can command in the commercial arena from the ranks of the able men sent out each year from our seats of learning? It behooves our teachers to lay broad and deep the foundations of quick, correct mental calculation and thought.

Our professors, too, of physics, of geology, of biology, yes, and of theology, take up the work of the teachers and show the beautiful, yes, wonderful harmonies of Nature's gifts; that nothing can be destroyed, that the apparent destruction of matter and things is but a dissolution and a return of the factors to other forms and to new products, thus by this tuition placing in the hands of the students the key that unlocks Nature's great storehouses of wonders and wealth so lavishly bestowed upon us, laying all this accumulation of facts at the feet of the enterprising men of business, who respond with their products and wares to the demand of all the world, and carrying on the exchange upon those principles of commercial integrity which give to trade and commerce its greatest honor!

How all important to our future is the position of the faculties in our institutions of learning in sending out men acquainted with God's great gifts, with a knowledge of the products and wants of other lands—with those right principles and that keen sense of honor which exalteth a nation.

Canada needs not only men of fine culture and men trained for the professions, but young men educated for the farm, the mine and the workshop, and taught concerning what Ontario and the other Provinces offer from which they may draw their living. Canada needs men to develop the hidden resources, which, in this part of our country, have been lavishly bestowed.

The time has come when the old methods of agriculture must be replaced by a system which enables man to produce more per acre, to accomplish more per man and beast than heretofore; thus elevating one of the noblest occupations of the universe—to that of tilling the soil—to that standard which will bring a return on labor and capital much in excess of what is to-day realized, and yet but in accord with the requirements of the age.

Within a radius of one hundred miles to the north, east and west of Queen's there are undeveloped riches sufficient to make this section teem with industries. We have abundant water power ready to be harnessed to the wheels of various industries. We have railways, rivers and canals reaching athwart and across that area, facilitating the transportation of the various products. We

have distributing centres, like Kingston, Brockville and Deseronto, from which the channels of trade by rail or vessel radiate north, south, east and west. We have iron, lead and other minerals in abundance, as far as yet discovered, and in superabundance yet to be revealed. Our phosphates, among the richest on the continent, are yet to engage capital and labor to a vast extent, materially adding to the fruits of the soil and the carrying trade of our merchant marine.

The products of our limestone, marble, granite and sandstone quarries, within this area found in variety and abundance, are called for and used in Chicago, Cincinnati, Toronto, Montreal and other cities of both countries. The vast deposits of carbonate of lime, of marl and clay, but recently miles apart, and now, through the construction of railways, brought together, will shortly yield a Portland cement, for which hundreds of thousands of dollars go out of the country yearly, and which, more than in any other section, is needed within and about this centre for the numerous locks, dams and retaining walls of our vast system of canals and hydraulic privileges. Our quarries of native cement, not forty miles from this institution of learning, are equal in quality and quantity to the famous beds in New York and Ohio, and yet are only now becoming recognized.

Our timber, although so much of it is gone, is yet sufficient for the smelting of the ores, and both these, by their location and character, are, by Providence, evidently intended to be prominent factors in the development of the rougher parts of our country and the enriching of all.

Already within but an hour or two's journey from Queen's is an output of charcoal, which, instead of burning our own ores, smelts daily in an American city the ores used in a fair-sized furnace, ores, I may add, brought from deposits adjoining those of our own land. In this production of charcoal another product is secured which brings to this Queen's territory the honor of supplanting within the past few weeks—permanently supplanting—the wood alcohol which a foreign land has heretofore wholly supplied, while it has also added to our exports acetates, which are the bases of other lines of industries.

The grazing land—the rich soil of Hastings, Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, Leeds, Lanark and many parts of Frontenac and other adjoining counties—the pure waters of our streams, rivers and lakes, give a finishing touch of beauty, health and utility that seals this section of our land as among the fairest and richest of the world, and opens opportunities to our Colleges, our business men and our statesmen, unparalleled in the response and rewards that will yet be given.

This brief outline of the undeveloped resources of this section can but reveal to you, gentlemen, the need our business men have of experts, of men well drilled in practical science, and the grand opportunity afforded Queen's to anticipate the demand by the establishment of a School of Technology in connection with the classical, philosophical and mathematical courses to which she has been confined in the past, and may serve to inspire our statesmen to broader efforts to open up and encourage the development of these rich and varied gifts. This can be made a centre of industries, as it is a centre of learning—a centre where shall congregate increasing thousands

every year to enjoy the beauties and plenty which here abound.

The honor of Queen's from such a departure—the success of the manufacturer and the merchant, the rich return to the capitalist, the profitable and enlarged field for the employment of labor skilled and unskilled, the increased utilisation of our highways, and the means and methods of carriage thereby—should encourage the honored Principal and his colleagues in their noble calling; should confirm the action of our honored statesmen in their grand policy of development, and should inspire all here to-night to redoubled efforts to attain the position Providence has so generously opened up to us. (Cheers.)

HON. W. McDUGALL, C.B.

Hon. W. McDougall gave, "Our Municipal Institutions." He said :

I very willingly accepted the invitation of my friend Principal Grant to participate in the interesting ceremonies of this great jubilee. I have always as a public man regarded Queen's College and University with friendly interest. I cannot at the moment re-call any special service I have been able to render, but I believe the Principal had not forgotten me as a friend in need, when he was in some doubt as to the fate of his bill before Parliament in 1882. Being then an M.P. and sympathising with my friend in his struggle for the union of the Presbyterian church, I was able to give him some points as to the management of his case, and also a friendly contribution by way of arrangement before the committee. (Hear, hear, from the Principal.)

As a Canadian, I am greatly pleased to know that the prosperity and permanence of Queen's is assured. I am not a convert to the new gospel of University concentration in the city of Toronto. In a country of such wide dimensions decentralization is and must continue to be the general rule. Toronto is my native city, and it is a tradition of our family that my father was the first white male child born at Little York, as it was then called. I ought, therefore, to have a friendly feeling towards that noble city, but some of her latter-day citizens appear to believe that no "knowledge or device" can be properly taught elsewhere. I think that is a mistake, and the success of Queen's University, supported as it has been by private contributions, while Toronto has dipped deeply into the public treasury, is strong evidence against centralization.

But I am to propose a toast which requires no exposition or advocacy to commend it to the approval of this audience. The "Municipal Institutions" of Ontario are a model for every other Province of the Dominion. It is government of the people by the people in all their local affairs. Beginning with the unincorporated police village, it includes the township, the county, the town and the city, and provides appropriate and ample machinery and adequate powers of taxation for the accomplishment of the purposes its framers had in view. I was a very young politician when that revered statesman, the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, as Attorney-General for Upper Canada, revised and consolidated its municipal institutions. On that foundation the Legislature of Ontario has improved and extended until we are now able to boast of possessing

the most perfect municipal system of modern times. I lately had occasion to examine the Revision of 1877, and also that of 1887, and I confess that I was deeply impressed by the lucid and logical arrangement of the subjects, the perspicuity of the language, and the completeness of every part as a code of municipal law and procedure.

I give you, gentlemen, without any doubt as to your acceptance, "Our Municipal Institutions." (Cheers.)

The toast was replied to by the Mayor of Brockville, and the Wardens of Lennox and Addington and of Frontenac, as follows :

MAYOR DERBYSHIRE.

Mayor Derbyshire said :

I thank you very much for calling on me to respond to our "Municipal Institutions." I think, sir, that they are a great credit to us, being purely democratic, each town, city or other municipality having the whole matter in their own hands, and if they do not have a model council they have themselves to blame for it. I am delighted at the grand stand that Queen's has made for higher education in Eastern Ontario, and, further, I am highly pleased that Queen's would not unite with the other Colleges and centralize education in Toronto. Queen's has done a noble work, and the men educated by her are a standing monument, and you will remember that this College was started without money or influence; no such an assemblage as this to say an encouraging word, but these men are spreading your influence every day, scattered as they are through every part of this grand Dominion. In the town that I have the honor to represent, we have Judge McDonald, Mr. Webster, Dr. Moore, J. J. Bell, James A. Hutcheson and others, all men of highest standing and holding very prominent positions, reflecting credit not only on Queen's, but on our country. My earnest hope is that Queen's may go on and prosper, as I know she will under the direction of her honored President, Principal Grant, and show Toronto as well as the world what we can do in the East. You know that Toronto and the west think that we in the east do not amount to anything; in fact they would hardly recognize us until we took seven out of ten prizes offered for our finest cheese and butter. Let us with renewed energy press forward in educational matters and everything else, and take the position that nature designed that we should take in the east, the foremost in everything we undertake. Again, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you for your kindness and hospitality.

WARDEN FILSON.

Warden Filson said :

I am but ill able to do this subject justice, but owing to the late hour many words will not be required. The municipal institutions of our country are the bulwarks of our social liberties. They form the first stepping-stones into public life. Many of our brightest and ablest men can look back with a vivid recollection to when they first took their place at the municipal council board. The next step in the upward career is the county council board. There the student of municipal matters obtains his second degree and learns to know something of how the direct tax is levied and how expended. In fact the municipal

institutions of our country are good training schools, and men go out from them better able to fill higher positions because of their knowledge of municipal matters. Again, the legislature of our country frequently receives suggestions from the several county boards that they are not loath to act upon, because if a member of a county council board in any district asks the legislature for improvements in the way of public works he feels that he is voicing the public opinion and all good governments are only too willing to comply with public opinion. One of the gentlemen who preceded me has spoken very pointedly of a question that has been occupying public attention in this part of the Province—I speak with reference to the erection of a school of Practical Science in connection with Queen's University. The body over which I have the honor to preside, at their recent session, passed a resolution, respectfully but firmly, drawing the Government's attention to the erection of such an institution. The benefits to be derived are varied and numerous. The development of the mineral resources of this part of the country would be a great boon, besides the advantages to agriculturists and manufacturers. Mr. Mayor, before taking my seat, allow me to say that this must be a proud day for the grand old men that first instituted Queen's University; they have a right to be proud of their labors, and it must be a great source of satisfaction to the present authorities of Queen's to see such a grand celebration in her honor.

WARDEN RANKIN.

Warden Rankin said:

I thank you for the honor of calling upon me to respond to the toast, and would reply, but at this late hour, and after hearing so many able speeches, it would be unwise on my part to add anything. I am glad to be here to assist in any way in the advancement of Queen's. I was born and brought up in sight of Queen's, and watched her advancement, and I will say that she has more than kept pace with the times. No doubt her prosperity is due largely to the grants she has received, but the best Grant, and the one that has contributed most to her success, is the one received from Nova Scotia. Long may he continue to remain at the helm of Queen's! I hope we may soon succeed in getting a School of Practical Science in connection with her. I will do my best to assist him.

The Mayor gave the next toast, "The Ladies," pointing out that, through a committee of their number, the Banquet had been provided, of which three hundred and fifty people had partaken. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

R. W. SHANNON, M.A.

Mr. R. W. Shannon, M.A., replying for the ladies, said:

Mr. Chairman, as you have appropriately observed—"Last, but not least, 'The Ladies!'" After the usual custom of our chivalrous sex the most important and interesting toast is placed at the foot of the list, and we are called upon to honour the ladies at an hour of the night—or morning—when the sinking stars eloquently invite to silence. It is just as well, perhaps, for "a good wine needs no bush," and the subject which is constantly the inmost thought of our hearts, for that reason the less requires a tribute from our lips. Further,

what tongue of men or of angels could at the fag end of a supper party adequately tell what we owe to the sex? Has this theme not given glow and purpose to all the finest literature? Has it not employed the wit of famous singers in every age? Suffice it for the present need to say, what you have an opportunity for learning by immediate observation, that the ladies of Kingston, in whom we are more especially interested, are fairest of the fair. I would be content to sit down after having said this much, were it not that two points seem to call for special remembrance on the present occasion. One is that Queen's University was the first in Canada to open its halls to women, and in this respect, as in many others, her example has been followed by other institutions of learning. I think it is now acknowledged by the most inveterate children of prejudice that women are not more neglectful of personal appearance, nor less charming, because more cultivated, and that the development of their mental powers does not disable them from performing the duties of wives and mothers. The other point I would observe upon is that the supper which but now occupied your earnest and thoughtful attention was furnished by the kindness and industry of the ladies of the city. You have not been forgetful of this fact, Mr. Mayor. You have shown your grateful appreciation of their services by granting to your benefactors the privilege of taking a seat upon the platform and listening to the speeches, as soon as the viands had been disposed of. For this mark of consideration you and the committee deserve a warm place in the hearts of the ladies of the city. I desire to thank you, on their behalf, for the fervour with which you have received this toast.

The Principal gave as the next toast, "The Mayor," which was warmly received, and then, a little before midnight, the guests dispersed, delighted with the proceedings of "The Day."

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The Misses Birmingham, Strange, McPherson, McKerras and Flanagan.

The gentlemen who provided the funds for the Celebration:—The Chancellor, the Principal, the Vice-Principal, His Worship Mayor Drennan, Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Messrs. J. Gaskin, G. S. Fenwick, Folger Bros., J. B. Carruthers, W. Harty, C. F. Gildersleeve, G. M. Macdonnell, R. V. Rogers, J. Muckleston, J. Minnes, D. McIntyre, R. W. Shannon, J. B. McIver, J. Swift.

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